The Weekly Post.

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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

COURAGE.

Because I hold it sinful to despond,
And will not let the bitterness of life
Blind me with burning tears, but look beyond
Its tumult and its strife.

Because I lift myself above the mist,
Where the sun shines and the broad breezes blow,
By every ray and every rain-drop kissed,
That God's love doth bestow.

Think you I find no bitterness at all,
No burden to be borne, like Christian's pack?
Think you there are no ready tears to fall
Because I keep them back?

Why should I hug life's ills with cold reserve,
To curse myself and all who love me? Nay!
A thousand times more good than I deserve
God gives me every day.

And in each of those rebellious tears,
Kept bravely back, he makes a rainbow shine;
Grateful I take his slightest gifts; no fears
Nor any doubts are mine.

Dark skies must clear, and when the clouds are past,
One golden day redeems a weary year.
Patient I stand, sure that sweet at last
Will sound his voice of cheer.

Then vex me not with chiding—let me be;
I must be glad and grateful to the end;
I grudge you not your cold and darkness—me
The powers of light befriend.

THE COMING WOMAN.

The coming woman!
Who is she coming?
Where is the place of her birth?
Shall we know when she comes,
By the fifes and the drums,
And the grand jubilee through the earth?

Cry will she creep in,
Like original sin,
So quiet as not to alarm us?
And banish our fears,
And dry up our tears,
And otherwise solace and charm us?

Will she come in her might,
And "dare to do right,"
Protected by Freedom's broad pinions?
Will she strike for her sex,
In questions that vex
And undermine Fashion's dominion?

She will, some one asserts,
Be a Sampson in skirts,
Or a terrible female Goliah;
With tongue like a sword,
(Though now, in one word,
This bodes not the change I'm so desirous.)

The coming woman!
How is she coming?
We would know who go forward to meet her—
In earth or in sea,
To a hawk or a dove,
Shall we make our best bow when we greet her?

If her motto be "peace,"
"May her tribe then increase,"
And we leave out the fifing and drumming;
But if noise rules the day,
With no action to weigh,
We'd prefer to dispense with her coming!

MY OLD POCKET-BOOK.

'Tis sad to part, for you and I
Have passed through many scenes together
We've seen the ups and downs of life—
Its stormy and its sunny weather.

We've seen that many pass by us,
Because our garb is worn and seedy,
Forgetting all the favors past
When we were flush and they were needy.

But we will speak of other things;
Our past is dead with all its glory,
And to it all but you and I
A stale, uninteresting story.

In looking o'er the many scrapes
From out thy folds and secret placer,
What sad mementoes do I find,
Of many long-departed faces.

Here is a note of money loaned
To aid a friend in his distresses,
And here—God bless her—is a lock
Of little Daisy's golden tresses.

And here, all nicely packed away—
A faded ribbon tied around it—
The golden toy she gave to me,
Till now I never have unbound it.

And here and there an ancient coin,
A bit of prose, a pleading sonnet,
With Daisy's sad, untimely death,
The "lines" a friend once wrote upon it.

And last, not least, a pencil sketch,
The likeness of a dear loved brother,
And with it—seen through bitter tears—
The silver tresses of my mother.

Again I'll place within thy folds
These sacred tokens of affection,
And treasure them, as themes of thought
In all my hours of retrospection.

A Bountiful Region in North Carolina.

The Wilmington, (N. C.) Journal publishes a letter from Fayetteville describing the agricultural prospects of Cumberland, Harrett, Moore and Chatham counties in such glowing colors as to cheer the heart. The writer says:

"I have conversed quite freely with a great many of the people, and I have yet to hear one man to complain of the crops. First there was an enormous yield of wheat, and then came an abundance of oats, while now corn, and cotton and tobacco—the two former especially—are such as our farmers have never before known to bless their lands. But it is upon the orchards that the clouds seem to have most effectually dropped their fatness. Fruit of all kinds is in profuse plenty. The apple and the peach trees are loaded with their riches, and oftentimes give way and break beneath the weight, while the ground under the trees is burdened with the fallen fruit, which is so plentiful that it is gathered an thrown to the stock, or frequently left to rot where it has fallen.

HOW THEY MET.

From a Lady's Note-Book.

"I wonder whether we could prevail upon that quiet, sad-looking niece of Mrs. Elliott's to take the character, Grace? She is so admirably suited to it, you know, with that abundant dark hair of hers, that tall, exquisitely-shaped figure, and those lovely, mournful eyes. She might be the 'Gaoler's Daughter,' in our final *tableau*, with superb effect."

"I think that Mrs. Elliott could persuade her niece," remarked pretty Grace Hilton, addressing the lady who had spoken.

This lady was a certain lively, clever, agreeable Mrs. Carrington, whom everybody had pronounced during the present season at the Grand Hotel of a fashionable inland town, to be the soul of gaiety and mirth, and without whom more than one patron of the establishment had declared that it would be most unendurably dull work to pass the autumn among those therein assembled.

"Who is to be our 'Captive?'" Grace went on; "Charley Whitcombe, I suppose."

"Yes," was the reply. "At least, he has promised faithfully to be down from town by nine o'clock this evening. I shall speak to Mrs. Elliott immediately. That niece of hers—her name, by the way, is Amelia Webster, isn't it?—seems such an unsociable melancholy sort of creature, that I really hate putting the question directly to her. Wait here till I return, Grace; I shan't be gone very long. This *tableau* is the last on the list, you know, and I do want to have it effective. Your dress for 'Rowena' is all ready, I hope?"

"Entirely," said Grace, as her companion left the room in which the above conversation had been held, and went in search of Mrs. Elliott.

* * * * *

"Have you been taking a walk, Amelia?"

"Yes, aunt."

And Amelia Webster divested herself of a plain but tasteful hat, as she spoke.

She had just entered her aunt's bedroom a commodious appartment in the hotel, where Mrs. Elliott was seated beside one of the windows.

"How can you stand these long walks of yours, Amelia, on such fearfully hot mornings?" asked her aunt, languidly using the fan which she was holding.

"It was rather warm," said Amelia, with a smile—by no means a brilliant smile, however—on that sad, beautiful face of hers. "Have you received a visit, aunt, from Mrs. Carrington, this morning? I met her in the passage just before I entered."

"Yes, Amelia; and she was talking about you."

"About me?"—spoken with some surprise.

"She wants you to be in the tableaux to night. You've no idea, Amelia, what quantities of nice things she has been saying about your eyes, and hair, and figure. I told her that you were not to be prevailed upon by any such arguments as these, and that you disliked everything in the shape of society, and, in short, that I was sure you never would consent to her proposal. I also said that you had come here solely for the country air, being in delicate health. But it was all perfectly useless. She insists, and I am instructed to tell you so, in very positive terms. I am also to inform you that your assistance is only asked for in a single tableau, which will not occupy over three minutes in duration. The dress is very simple, I believe—plain black—and you are to carry a lamp in your hand, and let down all your hair, and be a 'Goaler's Daughter,' to Mr. Charles Whitcombe's 'Captive.' You've seen Mr. Charles Whitcombe, haven't you?"

"Yes; but I am not acquainted with him, was Amelia's reply. "I hate to be disobliging, aunt; but, then, it will really seem very strange for me to mingle among all those gay people."

"Why strange, Amelia?"

"You know why, aunt, quite as well as I could tell you."

Amelia Webster spoke in a low, tremulous voice, fixing her dark eyes upon the floor.

"Because you have made up your mind, Amelia, that there is no possible consolation for the grief which torments you. Is not that the reason? Because you imagine that when the ship was lost in which Eugene Rowland sailed for India, all your earthly hopes went down with the wreck. I tell you Amelia, as I have often told you before, that this system of secluding yourself from the world, of living amid a sort of nun-like solitude, of nursing your sorrow, until it grows every year more instead of less bitter, is foolish, and weak, and unwomanly."

"Unwomanly, aunt? You do not mean that, I trust."

"Yes Amelia, I do mean it. However," Mrs. Elliott continued, "you and I have had too many conversations on this subject for me to hope that the present one will influence you more than others have done. Concerning this request of Mr. Carrington's, I shall have nothing further to say. Grant it or not, my dear, as you choose."

There was a little silence, and then Amelia Webster rose from her seat, and approaching her aunt, took one of that lady's hands, pressing it fondly.

"You believe, aunt, that all these conversations to which you allude as having taken place between us, have been regarded by me with cold unconcern. You are wrong. Much that you said have been remembered for days and afterwards, while I deeply reflected whether the advice could conscientiously be followed. Always, aunt, I have been forced to tell myself that it could not. Since the news reached me, more than a year ago, of poor Eugene's fearful death, my every thought, hope, aim, and desire has undergone a change. I am no longer the Amelia of old days. Life is not a burden to me by reason of my grief—far from it, aunt; but the companionship of gay and happy people is a perpetual reminder of my sorrow. I cannot rid myself of this feeling. I have striven to do so, but have striven in vain. To night, however, I shall make one more effort."

"You will accede to Mrs. Carrington's proposal, Amelia?"

"Yes."

"You are a dear, good girl." And Mrs. Elliott kissed the niece whom she loved with all a mother's fondness.

Before another hour had passed an interview had taken place between Amelia and Mrs. Carrington, relative to the costume necessary for the "Gaoler's Daughter." Being, as Mrs. Carrington said, "the last tableau on the list," Miss Webster need not begin dressing until about half past nine o'clock that evening, and could be among the audience that witnessed the first seven or eight tableaux, provided she so desired.

"I would rather be sent for when I am needed," Amelia said. "You know which is my room, do you not, Mrs. Carrington?"

"Oh, yes," answered that lady, not a little annoyed at Miss Webster's lack of interest in the tableaux which it had taken herself and Grace Hilton a fortnight to prepare. "I regret very much that there cannot be a rehearsal of the 'Gaoler's Daughter,' by the way. But such a thing is quite impossible, as Charley Whitcombe has gone to London, and will not return until nine o'clock this evening. He is very handsome, you know, and with the requisite gay scarf tied round his head, will make a magnificent wounded captive of the bandit style; something like Byron's 'Conrad.' You understand how to dress your hair, or, rather how to undress it, don't you? As for your pose, it will be very easy to learn, a second or two before the curtain rises. I must not forget to make you a Greek lamp, by and by, out of pasteboard, silver paper, and a candle."

From twilight until about nine o'clock that evening, Amelia heard much bustle and laughter, and hurrying to and fro in the hall beyond her chamber. After having made her simple toilet of some flowingly-worn black material that clung about her beautiful figure in soft graceful folds, the young girl sat quiet in her bedroom.

"How appropriate," she murmured, catching a glimpse of her somber costume in the opposite mirror, during that period of waiting. "This black dress and unbound hair give me a sufficiently mournful appearance to suit the melancholy soul I am! Ah, Eugene, it is not so very long ago since you and I took part together in that pretty *tableau*, 'Country Courtship,' at Aunt Elliott's house in town. Shall I ever forget, Eugene, the thousand happy associations that cluster about your dead memory?"

She had just murmured the words in a low, faintly audible voice, when a knock sounded at the door, and without waiting for the knock to be answered pretty Grace Hilton hurried, quite precipitately, into the room.

"They are waiting for you, Miss Webster," the young lady rapidly began; "but before you go on the stage, Mrs. Carrington wants me to make a little explanation about the person who is to take part with you in the 'Gaoler's Daughter.' Charley Whitcombe—unreliable wretch that he is—has disappointed us, and is, perhaps, still in town, instead of keeping his promise to Mrs. Carrington. We were in despair about our last tableau—all the men in the hotel are so homely and un-Byronic-looking—when my brother Jack said something a Mr. somebody or another, who was so awfully handsome, and who had just arrived at the hotel for a single night, on his way to London; he has lately come from abroad, I believe. Well, Jack was immediately sent to ask his friend if he would deign to act as Charley Whitcombe's substitute, and after a little persuasion, he has consented. Mrs. Carrington wants to know whether you have any objection about appearing with a stranger, you know, and all that. I hope you haven't for the gentleman is already dressed for the 'Captive,' and looks superbly, too!"

"Certainly, I have no objection," said Amelia. "Mr. Whitcombe was quite a stranger to me."

"Then, hasten to the stage, won't you? The audience were getting frightfully impatient when I came here."

Amelia soon found herself standing among a group of ladies, behind a curtain which separated the small miniature sort of stage from the audience assembled outside. Everything was quite confusedly dim just then, as the few lights placed behind those impromptu scenes had been extinguished, to give what Mrs. Carrington had called a "dungeon effect to the present tableau.

"Keep your eyes fixed on the ground," Amelia now heard that lady say, addressing her remarks to what seemed a gentleman's recumbent figure, at a short distance from where she was standing. "And when I touch the hand-bell, raise them to her; she will be just here at your right. And now please remain exactly as I have placed you, until the 'Gaoler's Daughter' is posed."

Amelia was soon in the graceful attitude of lifting her lamp high amid the dimness, being supposed to have stolen into the prison of her father's captive, actuated by whatever motive of mercy or love might explain her presence there.

The ladies withdrew from the stage, the requisite signal was given, and the curtain was slowly drawn aside. A low murmur of admiration announced how the picture's beauty and suggestiveness were appreciated.

Suddenly Mrs. Carrington, of course invisible to the audience, sounded her hand-bell. The "Captain," obedient to previous instructions 'raised his eyes toward those of the "Gaoler's Daughter"

"Eugene! Eugene! Is it you?"

Amelia Webster, with parted lips, and wildly dilated eyes, stood for a moment staring upon the face beneath her. And then, before Eugene Rowley could reach her falling figure, Amelia had sunk senseless to the ground.

A face was bending very close to hers when consciousness returned.

"Eugene," she murmured, very faintly, "Eugene, can it be you?"

"Yes, Amelia," he responded, with low, passionate, fervor of tone; "it is I, saved miraculously from shipwreck, to meet you as I have met you this night!"

—On the 5th inst. some boys at Norfolk, Ohio, stole a hand car and invited several girls to take a ride with them on the railroad track. An engine soon appeared in front of them, and as soon as the boys saw it they jumped from the car, leaving the girls to their fate. A collision occurred, and two daughters of P. J. Brady, aged eleven and sixteen years, were terribly cut and bruised.

—The will of the late Admiral Farragut has been offered to Surrogate Hutchins, of New York, for Probate. His property in that city consists of real estate valued at $200,000 all of which he leaves to his wife and son. His war trophies are bequeathed to his son.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The Inter-State Fair.

THE MILITARY REVIEW.

The long anticipated military review of the Eighteenth Division came off as per programme published yesterday morning, and was a brilliant affair.

At an early hour yesterday morning vast crowds thronged the streets to witness the parade, being attracted to various points by the inspiriting music, which indicated the presence of the various corps and organizations, in front of which were throngs of friends and admirers—citizens and visitors—complimenting the soldiery upon their handsome appearance, and putting a stop to the travel of all vehicles for two or three hours.

GOVERNOR GEARY'S STAFF

Were on hoseback at the right of the column, in front of the St. Charles Hotel, for a short time between ten and eleven o'clock, and attracted considerable attention.

The column in forming occupied the entire length of Wood street from the Monongahela wharf to Liberty street, the Duquesne Grays Battalion occupying the right, and the Sheridan Rifles, the extreme left. As is usual in peaceful parades, the column was a considerable time in forming. At twenty minutes past eleven o'clock, it took up line of march over the route already published, in the following

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

City Police in full uniform, under the command of Capt. David Campbell and Lieutenan's Isaac Jones and James Lloyd.

The Lawrenceville Brass Band playing national airs.

Uniformed Police.

Major General A. L. Pearson, commanding the troops, accompanied by Governor John W. Geary, Adjutant General A. L. Russell, General F. P. Jordan, Major General Brevoort, and General C. M. Prevost.

Cols. H. P. Muirhead, W. M. Brinton, S. L. Lewis, G. Worth, and J. Newton Dickson.

A detachment of uniformed police.

Staff of the Major General commanding, consisting of Lieutenant Colonel John McLanahan, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieutenant Colonel Charles A. Miller, Division Inspector; Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Roberts, Surgeon-in-Chief; Major George W. Murphy, Paymaster; Major Joseph Brown, Division Commissary; Major W. P. Hunker, Division Quartermaster; Major George W. Morrow, Aid-de-Camp, Major George Jeremy, Aid-de-Camp.

FIRST BATTALION.

The Great Western Band.

Companies of the Duquesne Greys as follows:

Major D. Campbell commanding. Adjutant, Pressley N. Guthrie; Quartermaster, Thomas H. Phillips.

First Company—Captain William D. Neeper.

Second Company—Captain, J. B. Moore.

Third Company—Captain, Samuel L. Fullwood.

Fourth Company—Captain, A. G. Beeson.

Fifth Company—Captain, Louis Hager.

Sixth Company—Captain, S. F. De Jones.

SECOND BATTALION.

The Iron City Band.

Twelve companies of Zouaves, as follows:

Major Samuel Kilgore commanding.

First Company—First Company Heath Zouaves; Captain Merritt Bachelor.

Second Company—Pittsburgh Zouaves, Captain J. Van Buskirk.

Third Company—Ardary Zouaves; Captain, E. C. Negley.

Fourth Company—Second Company Heath Zouaves; Captain John A. Barker.

Fifth Company—Armstrong Zouaves; Captain, D. P. Perchman.

Sixth Company—Cochran Zouaves; Captain W. Clark.

Seventh Company—Baldwin Zouaves; Captain, C. H. Johnson.

Eighth Company—Pearson Zouaves; Captain, George C. Patterson.

Ninth Company—Pittsburgh Light Guards; Captain, D. B. Morris.

Tenth Company—Patton Township Zouaves; Captain, W. F. Haymaker.

Eleventh Company—Hampton Zouaves; Captain J. C. Paul.

Twelfth Company—Burnell Zouaves; Captain, J. Litchfield.

THIRD BATTALION.

The St. Cecelia Silver Cornet Band.

Seven Companies Washington Infantry, Avery Guards and two companies from Armstrong county as follows:

Captain T. A. Rowley, commanding battalion:

First Company—Washington Infantry; Captain, T. A. Rowley.

Second Company—Oakdale Free Ranger; Captain, J. W. Nesbitt.

Third Company—Walton Blues; Captain, Robert M. Elliott.

Fourth Company—Chambers Light Guards; Captain Pressley S. Brown.

About half-past twelve o'clock the column reached Union Park, passing over the Suspension Bridge, and were drawn up in line of review, where they were reviewed by the Governor in person.

At the last moment it was learned that Gen. Meade was not present, having been prevented from coming by unavoidable circumstances.

After the review the military embarked on a special train at the Federal Street Depot.

THE MILITARY ARRIVAL AT THE PARK.

Governor Geary and the military arrived at the Fair grounds about three o'clock in the afternoon. His Excellency was immediately taken charge of by the managers and some prominent citizens, including the Judges of the Court—who led him to the speaker's stand erected in a convenient portion of the grounds. Quite a crowd immediately gathered around it, to hear the inaugural speech. When the music ceased Judge Collier came forward and with suitable remarks introduced Governor Geary who, after a few preliminary observations proceeded to read the address published below.

GOVERNOR GEARY ADDRESSES THE ASSEMBLAGE.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—When I look at the vast assemblage, around me, I am reminded that it is partly composed of active, enterprising and intelligent citizens of Ohio, New York, Virginia and other sister States who may be here exhibiting and competing, assembled upon Pennsylvania soil, and mingling with her citizens in the hallowed associations of a common brotherhood, and a common nationality. And fellow citizens of those States, I am sure the heart of every Pennsylvanian present beats with joy at your presence, and that every tongue will join me in bidding you a most sincere and hearty welcome. I hope your sojourn in the great industrial community of Pittsburgh will be mutually agreeable, and that this superb exhibition may be regarded as a place for mutual instruction and mutual improvement.

The occasion, and the purpose of our assembling here to-day are attractive and important in every respect they can be presented for consideration. We have come in the name of peace, and in the cause of industry, to exchange ideas on the subject of labor; to compare results produced by energy and enterprise, and to exhibit to each other the improvements made in mechanics and arts. No bler objects than these could not surely command the attention of any people.

AN INTER-STATE FAIR

Composed of farmers, inventors, mechanics and scientific men, means business,—means something more than a mere comparison of the work performed by each of the great sub-divisions of the country's industry. Here mind is brought into contact with mind, and here experience meets experience, to exchange thought for thought, to compare ideas and, by free discussion, arrive at conclusions on which the present strength and future glory of the country may rest with security. Viewing the magnificent scene before me in this spirit, I cannot but congratulate the managers and projectors of this exhibition on the eminent success it has attained, and join in the hope that those who look to it for practical benefits may have their most ardent anticipations fully realized.

The first impression produced by an exhibition of this character, is admiration for the legion of interests it affects, and the lesson it teaches that there is a reciprocity between the agriculturalist and the mechanic which must be maintained to insure mutual prosperity. Before the mechanic arts in this country had attained any degree of perfection, agriculture was but an insignificant part of our business. Great fortunes were not usually accumulated by its pursuits. Before Whitney invented the cotton gin, the raising of cotton was not profitable; but after the practicability of that great invention had been demonstrated, cotton could assume regal robes and take upon itself the title of "king," and exercise royal prerogatives all over the civilized world. So, too, with other great inventions in connection with agriculture—the seeder, the reaper, the thresher, the corn-planter, and the thousand other invaluable results of inventive genius—all producing effects, until by the combination of mind and muscle, mechanics and agriculture, we present a nationality of incomparable glory and greatness. Your presence here to-day is the proof of what I declared. You are here representing different great States—each an empire of wealth, as inexhaustible in material resources as they are irresistible in other influences.

FOUR DIFFERENT STATES JOIN TO-DAY,

not in jealous rivalry, but with fraternal regard, and generous emulation, to show what each can do to improve the others, and what all are capable of doing to advance the power and prestige of our common country. Pennsylvania accepts the contest for civil fame, as one of greatest glory; and I cannot fail to recognize the locality where it takes place, as most fitting for so noble a scene.

Here we may well pause for a few moments to inquire what has produced this wonderful change, this onward march in the arts and sciences to improvement and perfection? The answer is ready. Universal freedom in our government has caused a new era to dawn upon the earth—a new light to illumine the world. The evidences are around us everywhere in the giant career of America bounding onward and upward to that pinnacle of material prosperity and moral grandeur, indicative of the prosperity and happiness of her citizens, and the greatness and glory of her institutions. And especially is it to be found in the various highly creditable collections now on exhibition upon these beautiful and well arranged grounds.

American enterprise and perseverance have developed the resources and improved the condition of everything they have touched, almost as magically, as we were taught in the days of our childhood, that the fabled "Magic Wand," or the "Aladin's Lamp," caused the most wonderful transitions and changed articles of inferior values into costly gems and precious metals. Or, like the philosopher's stone, turned into gold everything it touched.

"Nihil tetigit quod non ornavit."

Here we are, at one of the great railroad centres of the continent, whence pour the waters of the Ohio fresh from the confluence of its tributaries, bound by iron ties with the shores of the Atlantic and the Pacific; with the Lakes on the north, and the Gulf of Mexico on the south; in the midst of a vast manufacturing locality, underlaid with the most valuable minerals; and surrounded by as fertile a region as there is on the continent.

THIS IS SURELY A FITTING PLACE

for such an exhibition, because here the power and the influence of the mechanic and agriculturist are represented in all their force and grandeur. But there is still another idea suggested by this occasion, which I cannot permit to pass unnoticed. While mechanism has done so much for the farmer—which is proved by the labor saving machinery exhibited here to day, and still further proved by the markets which all manufacturing districts create—we are irresistibly taught that the protection and encouragement of our skilled labor is the surest way to build up our agricultural interests. The wisest and best government is that which protects and promotes the welfare of its laboring classes, be they agricultural or mechanical. Any nation which prevents unfair competition from abroad with its home industry, at once engages in securing inexhaustible sources of revenue for its own support, as well as for the enrichment of its industrial and producing classes. Peace must bring us this protection. The calm and impartial judgment of those who are charged with the direction of civil affairs will speedily convince us that in peace the best way to provide for the future is to protect the mechanical energy of the country, and foster its agricultural industry; so that while the potentates of the old world are engaged in all the horrors of bloody wars, and the destruction of the precious lives of their fellow men, we may be advancing in material strength and political prestige, acquiring the influence to command loyalty at home and respect abroad; and opening our doors through which the oppressed of all kindred and civilized nations may find amongst us a refuge and a home.

WE HAVE HAD OUR NATIONAL TRIALS,

But, thank God, the mad rush of war is over; the marches and courtermarches, and fratricidal strife of hostile armies have ceased, and, through all, our government and union have been preserved. At present our national horizon is bright with hope. The Ship of State so lately "storm tossed and tempest tied" upon the turbulent whirlpool of war, now rides majestically upon the tranquil waters of peace. Our people are growing in happiness and in all the arts and sciences. There is no way in which we can improve the time better than in correcting the evils of the past and strengthening the defences of the future. No better way to reconstruct and solidify our nation than by frequent associations of the people of different States in order that they may know and appreciate one another better, and in the exhibition to one another of their skill, powers and energies. Let us then in the consciousness of right, justice and philanthropy, move forward, keep close the touch of the elbow, and step to "the music of the Union," and march on

UNDER THE STARRY BANNER OF OUR COUNTRY

In one unbroken phalanx. The dazzling glare of our onward course, sacred as Promethean fire, is attracting the people of every clime with irresistable impulse to the land of the free. There must be no vascillating in our purposes, or hesitancy in execution. We must cut away every obstacle to the advancement of human progress; and hereafter a grateful posterity will hymn their praises to a noble ancestry who opened the way to universal peace, universal freedom, to universal improvement and universal intelligence,

It is not within the range of an opening address on an occasion such as this, to enter into an extensive discussion of the many questions suggested. The subject of agriculture is one of vast and varied interest. Science has dignified it. Mechanism has made it abundantly productive. Government, in all its shapes, relies upon

A FEAST OF NATURE'S PREPARATION

Is before us. Here God's blessing takes tangible shape, which we can grasp and hold for our good. Yor the thinking farmer, the of man ideas, the man who loves to look at facts in nature and art, here are objects and productions well worthy the profoundest thought and the most thorough examination. I leave this part of the discussion which will surely be elicited by this exhibition to the able scientific gentlemen who are interested therein. For myself, I take pecular pride in assisting in this inaugural ceremony. Whatever concerns the honor of this State and the welfare of the Union always commands my hearty co-operation. Our agricutural and mechanical interests underlie our national and social existence. Hence, the importance of this Exhibition, and the justification I have for congratulating you on its magnificence and promised success.

A solid gold medal was presented by Governor Geary to Company "A." Duquesne Grays, Capt. Moore, for proficency in drill. The Governor made a neat little speech to which Capt. Moore replied.

A silver medal was the presented to Company "H." Capt Louis Hager, for proficency in target service.

THE CLOSING OF THE PROGRAMME.

When the Goveruor had concluded, he and his staff, with the members of the press, were invited to dinner in one of the restaurants on the ground. The exercises of the day had sharpened the appetites of the party wounderfully, and the repast was disposed of in the most summary manner. At its close several of the halls were visited, curiosities noted and opinions passed upon the several displays. The Governor was then escorted back to his hotel, and the shadows of night beginning to fall, soon afterward the great crowd at the Fair gradually dispersed.

it for support, and religion has not hesitated to gather from it some of its sublimest lessons. The vacation of

THE FARMER IS EMINENTLY NOBLE

After men have gained honor and wealth; after they have become famous as warriors and influential statesmen; after they have bartered and ventured in mechanism and merchandise, when the time comes to retire where peace is certain to be found, and virtue can be most surely cultivated, their hopes and their desires are turned to the life of a farmer. History is full of examples of the great and good, after they have served their fellows, finding their most blessed repose in the labors of the farm. It was thus that Cincinnatus and our own illustrious Washington ended their days. But history also attests that many of the men who were most successful in serving nationalities, and leading the people in works of glory, were called from the plow and furrow, and had first learned to conquer the "stubborn glebes."

My own observation has long since convinced me that fairs are doing an immense amount of good. I know that the system of county agricultural fairs has been a source of instruction, from which the farmers and mechanics of such localities have deprived almost incalculable advantages. The same results have attended State fairs and in a commensurate degree we may confidently look for large benefits from an Inter-State Exhibition. Here we all meet on the common ground—no caste or grade of society to obtrude its harrassing dissentions to disturb our harmonious intercourse. This is one of the jubilees of agriculture; one of the pageants of the triumph of mechanic arts. Here four mighty States find their representation. They have come from the plains and from the hills—from mountain slopes and riparian lands. We see here the productions of every variety of soil, and we are here, not only to see but to hear and to learn.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1870.

THE AUTOCRATS OF THE "RING."

On Thursday the Ring Executive Committee met at its headquarters on Fifth avenue, to set its followers in battle array for the campaign. Judging from its published proceedings in the "organ" it was a wonderful meeting, a sort of an *omnium gatherum* of Ring wisdom. Perhaps no council of war that ever assembled, blocked out a campaign in such an incomprehensibly wise style—in a style that absolutely passeth all understanding.

Read the following remarkable resolution :

Resolved, That this committee speaking on behalf of *all* the Republicans of Allegheny county *demands* a positive pledge from each of the candidates nominated for office by the recent conventions, that he will *endorse, abide by and sustain* in every particular the *letter* and *spirit* of the resolutions set forth and adopted by the aforesaid conventions.

The only reasonable interpretation of this resolution is that the Ring intends to arrogate to itself the right to conduct the campaigns for the three parties that now have tickets in the field. In view of the enormous load of corruption that it has to carry, its generosity has far outstripped its judgment.

The following seems to be the animus of the resolutions :

First, All the parties and all the platforms are right and proper in letter and spirit.

Second, They must all be carried out.

Third, The Ring has the right to demand that each man on the three tickets publicly pledge himself to carry out the resolutions.

The gentlemen comprising two of the tickets, and their friends, dispute the right of the autocratic Ring to require any pledges from them. We have no reason to doubt the truth and sincerity of the Reformers when they say that they have taken the field to purge our county and State offices of the notorious corruption that has disgraced them for years, and rendered them odious in the eyes of the people.

We *know* that the Democratic ticket is in the field for the purpose of reforming public abuses. There is no man on that ticket who has grown rich and arrogant upon the taxes wrung from the hands of the people. It is not made up of a clique of professional office holders and office seekers, but embraces the honest representatives of the material interests of the people—the farmer, the mechanic, the workingman, the professional man, the producer and the manufacturer—men who care not for the honors and emoluments of office, but for the welfare of the whole people, and the honesty of whose past lives outweighs all the pledges that professional office seekers and politicians could make in a century.

The Democracy have no vows to perform upon unhallowed altar of the Ring, where the people and their interests have been offered up annually to satisfy the greedy deity that parcels out the spoils of office, and dives to the bottom of the public purse to enrich its favorites. It has no hymns to raise at the shrine of Mammon, and no fabrics of falsehood to weave to cover up the enormities of its leaders. The men who compose the Democratic ticket have no need to pledge themselves to *become* honest in the future. Their past record is before the people for inspection. They have no outrageous special legislation—no Indexing Jobs, no plunderings of the treasury to abate or extenuate upon their records. They fear no reform movements, they challenge the criticisms of their opponents, and they meet the issues of the hour like men.

"But," it will doubtless be claimed by the Ring Committee, "what we mean by 'Conventions,' is the Conventions that put the Regular Republican ticket in the field."

Amen. Let it be faithfully recorded. If it be so, then out of its own mouth is the Ring condemned. By this resolution it admits every charge that has been made against it. No longer need any man doubt the Ring's corruption after its own acknowledgement. Ten days after the Ring nominations are made in Convention, and after the voice of the people is heard through the Democratic Convention, the Executive Committee get together and resolve that its candidates shall *pledge* themselves to be *strictly honest!* What great necessity arose for this extraordinary proceeding? What specter of defeat startled them, that the Ring should rush into print through a resolution, demanding that the regular candidates should go before the public and make a *"positive pledge"* to be *honest* in the future?

Why did they place men in nomination of whom it was necessary to *"demand"* pledges ten days after the campaign opens? The Ring Committee have not only damned its candidates with faint praise, but deliberately impugned their integrity and honesty, by demanding in the middle of the campaign that they *"endorse, abide* by *and sustain"* the Conventions' promises of honesty and reform. The Committee evidently knew that at least a portion of the ticket would not *"endorse, abide by and sustain,"* these promises, or it would not have publicly demanded *positive pledges* of them subsequent to their nomination. Otherwise it insults, by impugning the honesty of every man on the ticket.

Pledges of moral or political rectitude are not generally required of men of undoubted honesty, and this extraordinary demand of the Executive Committee made at this time, shows that even the Ring managers have no confidence in a portion, if not all their candidates. If they lose faith how can the people confide in it?

What a strange sight it is to see the leaders of a party appealing to the people to support a ticket, that even the leaders themselves demand shall make pledges of honesty upon the very eve of the election. Every man upon the ticket who makes this pledge—and we presume that they will all do it—not only admits the general charge of corruption, but all and singular the imputations contained in the resolution quoted.

This action of the Executive Committee is that of a drowning man catching at a straw, or a convicted offender seeking for subterfuges to stave off the judgment of the law. Now that the managers themselves express a lack of confidence in the ticket, what is there to support it? Nothing—absolutely nothing.

PRUSSIA AND PEACE.

Now that the Empire is overthrown, has a *de facto* existence in France, what will be Prussia's peace *ultimatum*, and upon what basis will she propose to treat with the infant Republic? There is yet no certainty that BISMARCK, or the government which he represents with such great ability will propose to treat upon any basis, looking to a permanent peace, with the new government at all.

The questions will arise, will the Prussian government recognize the existence of the French Republic as one of the governments of Europe? In the event that it does not, what will be the obvious duties of the Republics of the western hemisphere? It is idle to disguise the fact that their sympathies, under the lead of the United States must go with the newly institituted Republic. We were told by leading journals both at home and abroad, that Prussia warred, not against the people of France but against the dynasty of NAPOLEON. Ignoring all contrary belief, and closing the volume that contains the ever-recurring facts of history, let us subscribe to the allegation and pronounce it one of the living truths, without exploring closely or critically the foundation upon which it stands.

But let the record of future events verify the oft repeated assertions of the past. A new government has been born into existence and finds its people in the midst of a great and desolating foreign war. With the causes that led to it, this new government has nothing to do. They are purely questions of international politics that must end with the demolition of the power that set them in issue, as certain actions at law become extinct with the death of either party thereto. The questions involved in the Franco-Prussian war are not transmissible, to other and new governments, and even if they were, NAPOLEON has no legal representative in the new *regime* upon whom can be fastened the responsibilities of the late Empire. The people owe it no allegiance, and if we are to accept the allegations of the shrewd diplomat, BISMARCK, they had nothing to do with the inauguration of the war originally.

It was the act of NAPOLEON, and with his downfall the cause of action lapses and becomes extinct. Who shall first tender the olive branch? The French Republic has no cause for war against Prussia, other than that a portion of its territory is held by the hostile armies of King WILLIAM. It did not provoke a breach of national amity and did not send its armies to invade the soil of Prussia, or do its people violence. What is the Republic to do under the existing circumstances? Not being responsible for the causes that brought a hostile and invading army within the limits of its domain, has it or has it not the right to demand, first of the Prussian Government, and then of the other nations of the earth that the war shall cease, leaving the questions of peace and international amity to be settled by diplomacy.

The new Republic is placed in the anomalous position of being in the midst of a war which it did not inaugurate, and to which it was not a party, and at the same time compelled to defend its people against the arms of its opponents. To us it seems that if Prussia pushes the campaign against Paris, it wars not only upon the French people but the French Republic. In our opinion, it is the place of Prussia to withdraw her arms, protecting at the same time her legitimate interests, and leave to the arbitrament of a peaceful conference the questions of peace and amity between the new government and the other powers of the earth.

It is more than human nature to suppose that the Republic would submit to any terms that might be dictated by the commander of an invading army thundering at the gates of her capital, which was placed in martial array, not to make war upon the people of the Republic but upon a dynasty that no longer has an existance, end which it is not proposed to reinstate. Under these circumstances what will be the course of Prussia and with whom will be the sympathies of the rest of the nations?

THE HOUSE OF ORLEANS.

Under the declaration of universal amnesty by the newly instituted government of France, the doors are thrown open for the return of all political exiles, and it is likely that there will be a general gathering of them toward Paris. In fact, it has already set in. The Princes of the House of Orleans will be among the rest of them, Republic or no Republic. In any event, they will consider the opportunity to gather up the broken threads of their heritage, and patch up the royal insigna of their household.

There are many opportunities to grasp power in revolutionary times, and perhaps none better for the Orleanist Princes is likely to offer soon. But whether the present opportunity is sufficient for their necessities, time alone will be able to determine. The people of France are again about to try the experiment of a Republic. Every true friend of free government will earnestly hope that this time it will prove a success, despite the failures and excesses of the past.

For the people of France in their efforts to found a Republic in the heart of monarchial Europe, Americans can have none other than the warmest sympathies and wishes. The France of the past and the France of the present are different. Now that the Empire has passed away in the person of its iron chief, its opponents, of all others, are in duty bound to demand that a better government be instituted in its stead. There is no Prince of the royal blood who has any better right, judged from the American standpoint, to seize the reins of power in France, than had the fallen NAPOLEON or his fugitive son, both of whom left the grandeur of Paris and the imperial magnificence of the Tuilleries, first for the tented field and then into exile.

No man can persistently raise his voice against the continuance of the Empire and the NAPOLEON dynasty and then favor the establishment of another imperial government upon their ruins—especially is this the case with Americans. For a people who have been so generous to us in the past, and contributed so largely to our independence, America can have only sympathy when they strive for the establishment of a free and representative government, and must stand in antagonism with any nation or people who seek by any means whatever to reimpose imperialism upon them, which, under no circumstances, can be an improvement upon the Empire, and may prove ten-fold more oppressive. The land of LAFAYETTE and ROCHAMBEAU deserves to be ruled, not by the iron sway of a despot, now that the imperial sway and insigna is broken, but by a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

WANTS TO KNOW.

Some one wants to know how NEGLEY could save forty thousand dollars on a salary of five thousand at Washington. Our correspondent has been under the impression that JAMES S. was like "Faithful James," "not up to small deceits nor any sinful games." The poor innocent soul don't know how much a man saves by being on the proper committees, and seeing that the public lands are not carried off by marauding Indians, nor any of the five million fund wasted, raised by the ship building interest, and so strenuously advocated by those brilliant braves, NEGLEY and GRANT. He did not succeed in saving quite all of this, but earned considerable by his able speech on commerce, for the genuineness of which Commodore PORTER and W. H. SEWARD were admitted as underwriters. The coal boat interest will understand if it desires to the improvement of of the Ohio river, how to accomplish it. As Mr. HOPKINS has an interest in the coal trade, and consequently concerned for the improvement of our noble river, and has no interest in the ship builders fund, the people think he will make a more capable representative than the variegated NEGLEY, who swears by the sunburst flag of the Fenians in the morning and gives in his support and influence to the Protestant Association in the evening. He is a member of this organization, for which we do not want to call him to account, for we believe he would join anything or do anything to get back to Washington. He knows what pecuniary and political advantages that region furnishes to one capable of understanding them. We venture to assert that if JAMES S. NEGLEY was returned for three terms he could save half a million, and that we can find fifty leading men in his own party, in an hour's time, who will back us up in the assertion. In short he is a "Frod."

IN our notice of Mr. ISIDORE COHENS, one of our candidates for the Legislature, the types made us say that he emigrated to this country in 1857. It should have been said that he emigrated to this country in 1848, and settled in Pittsburgh in 1857.

THE ringers now say they will put three Germans on their ticket next year if they only come up to the scratch and swallow the dose they have prepared for them. They evidently look upon our German fellow citizens as a pack of fools. They are not so easily gulled.

GOT SCARED.

The Conferees of the Twenty-first District met at the Monongahela House, in this city, on yesterday, and withdrew the name of A. W. TAYLOR, as the Radical candidate for Congress in that District, and substituted Hon. ANDREW STEWART, of Fayette county.

It is said that the war of the factions rages terribly in the District. First, MINOR and his friends got mad at the shabby way in which he was treated. A short time ago some of the head-centres went to him and offered to withdraw TAYLOR from the ticket and put him on. This proposal he indignantly repudiated and told them to go to—Jericho. The last resort of the leaders was to put up the venerable Mr. STEWART to save the District. This incensed TAYLOR and his friends, and a new disorder is raised in camp. On the whole, Mr. FOSTER'S chances for an election are placed beyond the slightest question. Let the heathen rage.

THE Philadelphia *Press* and the *Evening Bulletin* have by their combined efforts done much to drive trade from that city, and no wonder her merchants are complaining at the prosperity of her more successful rivals, New York and Baltimore, while business is not only on the stand still, but actually falling behind in the Eastern Pennsylvania metropolis. This in a great measure is due to the unwise course pursued by those journals named, whose intense love of loyalty induces them to misrepresent and belie everything that is Southern. As an instance of their short-sightedness we quote from the *Bulletin* of the 7th, inst., in relation to an invitation that had been extended Hon ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS to deliver an Agricultural address at Norristown, in which that paper says:

> If Mr Stephens accepts the invitation, and undertakes to speak at Norristown, we hope loyal people will either have nothing to do with the enterprise, or will attend and hoot the speaker from the stand.
>
> "Hoot the speaker from the stand." The same kind of talk was used by such sheets during the war, to raise mobs to hang Democrats. Now we venture to assert that if Mr. STEPHENS was invited to deliver such an address in this, the Banner Republican County of the Union, he would not be insulted, while our merchants would frown down any attempt to wound the feelings of their Southern customers by insulting one of their representative men. Witness the reception given the Southern Railroad excustionists, when on a recent visit to this city, and who for one moment doubts New York or Baltimore would refuse a generous welcome under like circumstances? We repeat, the course followed by such journals is a disgrace, and injures the people in the localities in which they are printed.

The record of Mr. Joseph Walton at Harrisburg last winter, was such as to warrant his political condemnation by all right minded thinking citizens.

The above is from the *Gazette* of Saturday, and it follows it up by saying that "his undue energy in seeking to rob the public treasury," is all "remembered by the constituency he *so faithlessly* represented last winter."

Now, we are no special advocates of Mr WALTON—he is no candidate of ours; we opposed his election before, and we do so now—but in justice to that gentlenan, we ask—Does any one for one moment suppose that had Mr. WALTON withdrew from the reform movement; or, has he been placed on the ring ticket, that such charges would have been made by the organ of the corruptionists? The facts are, the ringers have made a dead set against Mr. WALTON, but such attacks will only strengthen him and the ticket he represents.

THE Reformers propose to open the ball on next Thursday evening by a mass meeting in the Allegheny Diamond, to be followed on Friday evening by one at Hare's Hotel on Liberty street, and another at the Diamond in Birmingham Saturday evening. It looks as though there was to be no fooling on the part of the Reformers, and that they intend to fight it out on the line of Reform, notwithstanding the report that was circulated on the streets yesterday, that Mr. KIRK had been captured by the Ring after all his denunciation of its corrupt practices.

THOSE Radical papers who have sought to profit their party by pretending to sympathise with Prussia, now find themselves in an embarrassing position by the sudden turn of affairs which has led to the proclamation of the French republic.

THE action of the Ring in placing negroes and Germans upon the Executive Committee after refusing them a place on the ticket, is immensely characteristic. They are perfectly willing that they should do all the hard work and the voting, but the Ring wants to hold all the offices.

NEW YORK POLITICS.

The philosopher of the *Tribune* was not nominated for Governor of New York by the Saratoga Convention, on Wednesday. GREELEY, with all his faults and political short comings, is too honest for the Radical leaders. He has a habit of telling unpleasant truths about the party and its doings, which does not suit them.

STEWART L. WOODFORD, of Brooklyn, a politician of some note, was nominated over GREELEY. The triumph of the CONKLIN over the FENTON faction was complete, in the nomination of WOODFORD. The nominees of the Saratoga Convention will, as a matter of course, be overwhelmingly beaten at the November election.

THE country is disconsolate. The "smiler" of the period, Vice President COLFAX, has written a letter in which he announces his intention to retire forever from public office, with the close of his present term. He says pathetically: "I will then have had eighteen years of continuous service at Washington, mostly on a stormy sea—long enough for any one; and my ambition is gratified and satisfied." Certainly; eighteen years in office ought to satisfy any man's ambition. If he has not made several tons of hay during the last ten years of sunshine, the Radicals would no longer have any faith in him. Again he feelingly says:

> "This is the last campaign in which I shall participate, and I feel just as happy at the prospective relief from the exactions, cares, misrepresentations and excitements of political life as the student who is about to graduate and go forth from the walls in which he has been for years, free from professors and critics. When you think it all over you will concede that it is a wise determination."

Should he reconsider his determination and conclude to enter the campaign of 1872, he will feel considerably more like a school boy at its close than he does at present—especially a school boy who has a thorough acquaintance with the birch. He is of opinion that GRANT should be nominated for the Prssidency, and thus shows his wisdom by adopting the theory of the heroic and world-renowned Gen. WOLDBRIDGE.

IT is absolutely too bad that the Democratic Convention did not contribute to the happiness of second fiddle in the Radical orchestra, by resolving that GRANT'S administration is a miracle of economy. The fact is, however, the Democratic Convention had business of greater importance to attend to than passing foolish resolutions about an economy that has no existence. As long as GRANT'S administration expends four times as much *per capita* annually in carrying on the government, as was expended under the last Democratic administration, men of sense do not feel inclined to go into paroxysms of ectasy over its economy. When the people ask for bread and receive specimens of mineralogy in return, their digestive organs do not contribute very largely to their jocularity—certainly not to that extent that would induce them to resolve that it is easier to pay four dollars tax than it is to pay one.

THERE has arisen a difference of opinion between Comptroller TAYLOR of the Treasury, and Assistant Attorney General TALBOT about the unexpended balance. The latter decided that the unexpended balance might be used for carrying on work upon the public buildings, &c., which ruling TAYLOR flatly repudiates, and declares that it is in direct violation and contravention of the plainest provisions of the law, as well as the former ruling of Attorney General AKERMAN, and that he will not abide by it. The Assistant Attorney General should be excused, as it is extremely doubtful whether he ever troubled himself to find out what the law did provide or what his superior had ruled. There is one thing that the Radical officials never fail to recognize—the necessity of expending the public funds. What the law provides in the premises is the last thing that they inquire into.

AT the meeting of the so-called "Regular" County Executive Committee on Thursday, Mr. August Ammon and Mr. Wm. Mittenswie declined to serve further in that connection. These gentlemen are prominent Germans and trusted Republicans; and this dissolution of copartnership foreshadows the general disintegration of the office-holders' faction. Not these gentlemen alone, but hundreds of others have left them since "the August Convention." Already is the current strong against them, and it will grow stronger, deeper and broader, down to the day of the election, when the faction will be swept from existence.—*Commercial.*

The ring has no doubt found out before this, that cheap resolutions will not suit the German population. They have treated them no better than they did the niggers—only giving them a place on their campaign committees.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Esq., has withdrawn his name as a candidate for Congress in the Fifteenth district. This leaves but one Democratic candidate, Hon. R. J. HALDEMAN, and secures the district to the Democracy. This will be unpleasant news to our Republican friends, as by the division in our ranks they hoped to secure a member from that Democratic stronghold.

THE Chicago *Times* thus puts it to those Radicals who affect a sympathy for Prussia in order to influence the German vote:

> France is now a Republic and we are curious to know what our Radical demagogues are going to do about it. It cannot be possible that their hunt for votes will be carried to the extent of siding with a monarchy against a republic. It cannot be that they will continue to indorse William Rex, who announced that he marched only to dethrone Napoleon. It is not for a moment permissable to suppose that these radical editors, whose sanctums are the veritable roosting places for the bird of freedom, will any longer side with a monarchical despotism in its war against a republic. Nevertheless we fear that all these very things will be done. When a radical is after a vote, he will perform very strange and incomprehensible actions. The German vote is still to be bidden for; and, therefore, we have no doubt that monarchical Prussia and its radical allies in this country will move in force on the republic of France.

THE Philidelphia *Day*, an intensely Radical journal, and one that has espoused the cause of France since the commencement of the war, has the candor to proclaim :

> The Prussian journals already begin to depreciate the Republic, and to suggest that France should now lay down its arms and submit to the invader. We expected it. We know that the championship of Prussian policy by American journals meant not sympathy with struggling peoples, but the German vote. Advocate the universal republic in the face of victorious Prussia, if you dare! And you dare'nt.

THE determination of SCHUYLER COLFAX to retire from public life, the N. Y. *Sun* thinks "a nice step for him to take in view of his connection with the fraudulent MCFARLAND divorce in Indiana, and his approval of the infamous mock marriage of MRS. MCFARLAND to her lover at the Astor House last November. He could not expect to retain the confidence of the American people after showing such a marked contempt of the sacredness of the matrimonial tie."

IT is reported the ex-Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON recently purchased, through his agents an estate in Kent, England, and that he has invested in British and other solid securities about thirty millions of dollars, and has an annual income of about half a million from his investments in the English funds alone, with as much more from investments in other countries, the United States included. If the report be true, NAPOLEON, although a prisoner, is in tolerably good circumstances, financially.

THE *Commercial* learns that "a movement is on foot among the voters on the South Side to select from the three tickets now before the people, namely: the Reform Republican, Regular Republican and Democratic, the two best men of each, for Assembly."

An improvement on this would be to vote the entire Democratic ticket.

THE Brooklyn *Union* says the next Vice President of the United States must be a negro. "If," adds that journal, "Mr. REVELS were an able and brilliant man, who had made his mark on the nation, he would inevitably be the candidate. But he is not a man of sufficient calibre and prestige." Why not also nominate a negro for President?

ONE of the most fortunate results of the Republican dissensions in Missouri is, that the man DRAKE is likely to go under so far that he will never come to the surface again. We have had many blatant and venomous rogues in Congress since 1860, but none that would cap DRAKE. He is worse than the ordinary carpet-bagger because he has more capacity for mischief.

THE Germans of New York city, through the executive committees of their various societies, have come to the conclusion to make no public manifestation of joy over the Prussian victories. The money expended in shows and parades can be put to a better use—the relief of the wounded and distressed families.

THE Democratic State Convention of Florida has nominated S. L. NIBLACK for Governor and W. D. BLOXHAM for Lieutenant Governor.

THE journeymen of Philadelphia held a meeting on Monday evening and adopted resolutions strongly protesting against the introduction of Coolie laborers.

The Wilmington (Del.) Municipal Election.

From the Delaware Gazette (Extra) September 7.

The municipal election in Wilmington took place on Tuesday, and resulted in a glorious triumph for the people over the combined vote of the Radicals and their negro allies. The Radicals during the afternoon boasted that they would vote between six and seven hundred negroes, and claimed four hundred majority when the polls closed. Their defeat is a Radical disaster, and points to a certain and inevitable route in November. Their negro allies prove a burden in Wilmington as in all other cities. Ranting Radical politicians here are denouncing negro suffrage as the cause of their defeat.

The vote on the Treasurer is very close, and may be changed by the official returns. The Democrats have elected two Councilmen in the First ward; one in the Second, one in the Third and one in the Fourth ward, but thorugh disaffection lost the member in the Ninth ward. The result is, that body will stand, Democrats 9; Radicals 10. Notwithstanding their boasted negro allies, the Radicals polled fewer votes this year than last, and the entire vote of the city is about 200 short of what it was a year ago. The Democrats and and Conservatants are jubilant.

The majorities for city officers are as follows:

Bright, President of the Council, elected by 210 majority. McCabe, City Treasurer by 18 majority. McCall, Assessor, 12.

OTHER DAYS.

An hour before she spoke of things
That memory to the dying brings,
And kissed me all the while;
Then, after some sweet parting words,
She seemed among her flowers and birds,
Until she fell asleep.

'Twas summer then; 'tis autumn now;
The crimson leaves fall off the bough,
And strew the gravel sweep.
I wander down the garden walk,
And muse on all the happy talk
We had beneath the limes;

Of golden eyes, when she and I
Sat watching here the blushing sky,
The sunset and the sea;
Or heard the children in the lanes,
Following home the harvest wains,
And shouting in their glee.

But when the daylight dies away,
And the ships grow dusky in the bay,
These recollections cease;
And in the stillness of the night,
Bright thoughts that end in dreams as bright,
Communicate their peace.

I wake and see the morning star,
And hear the breakers on the bar,
The voices on the shore;
And then, with tears, I long to be
Across a calm, unsounded sea,
With her for evermore.

WHAT IS LIFE?

What is this life? In youth to me it seemed
A placid stream, upon whose surface gleamed
Most beauteous flowers, bright in their vernal glow
And laurels, wove in garlands for my brow,
Those garlands faded soon, and now not one
Poor withered leaf remains to greet the sun.

What, then, is life? To me it did appear
Like the steel blade of that bright glittering spear
Which in my hand in self-defence was laid:
Now, sad, I count the notches in the blade,
And sigh as I reflect on struggles vain,
On life's inconstant bliss and constant pain.

Ere its fierce conflicts covered me with scars,
Life seemed to me a heaven replete with stars,
But, one by one, the constellation fled,
Until but two now twinkle o'er my head:
Two distant stars, whose soft, yet certain rays
Seem fast receding from my anxious gaze.

And what life is, I dimly now discern:
It is a school, in which we are to learn
To see the stars, and yet, submissive, stay
Until to them our Father lead the way.
Then patience, soul! Wait till thy God unbars
The only passage to the glowing stars!

I. OSCAWEN.

CHOOSING A MODE OF DEATH.

BY HORACE SMITH.

One of the kings of Scandinoon,
A royal jester,
Had in his train an odd buffoon,
Who used to pester
The court with tricks impertinent,
Venting on the highest folks his
Foolish plea santries and boaxes.

It needs some sense to play the fool—
Which wholesome rule
Occurred not to our jackanaps,
Who consequently found his freaks
Lead to unpleasant scrapes,
And quite as many kicks and tweaks,
Which only seemed to make him faster
To try the patience of his master.

Some sin at last, beyond all measure,
Incurred the desperate displeasure
Of his severe and ruling highness,
Whether he twitched his most revered
And sacred beard,
Or had intruded on the shyness
Of the fair household, or let fly
An epigram at royalty,
None known; his sin was an occult one;
But record tells us that the sultan,
Meaning to terrify the knave,
Exclaimed, "This time to stop that breath,

Thy doom is sealed, presumptuous slave!
Thou stand'st condemned to certain death,
Sirrah, base rebel, no retorting—
But such is my indulgence still,
That, of my own free grace and will,
I resign to thee the mode of dying."

"Thy will will be done—'tis just"
Replied the wretch, and kissed the dust;
"Since my last moments to assuage,
Your majesty's humane despite
Has deigned to leave the choice to me,
I'll die, so please you, of old age."

A Bride on Her Wedding Tour Becomes Insane.

The Toledo Blade of the 21 says:

Last evening there was a newly wedded couple at the Island House whose story is sad indeed. One week ago yesterday a young man, happy in the glowing prospects before him, proceeded to Weston on the Dayton and Michigan Railway for the purpose of marrying a beautiful and intelligent lady of that place, to whom he was betrothed. The happy union took place at the residence of the bride, and was attended with all the joy and pleasure which her fond parents could contribute, or the wedded pair desire. The marriage being over, a brief visit elsewhere amongst some intimate friends was made by the couple, when on Tuesday last they started via this city for the home of the groom, in Sioux City. During their brief detention in this city the grace of the young husband and wife, and the merriment which beamed from their countenances, fairly made those who beheld them happy, and though the fact was not known, yet it was correctly conjectured that they were a bridal pair. Thus they passed this city. On yesterday afternoon who should present himself at the Island House but this same young husband, sad and dejected. His bride was with him, but there was a strange and unnatural manner about her. And no sooner had the husband procured a seat for her than she looked widly at the guests and commenced shouting and singing. The strange creature was insane. The husband informed a friend, to whom we are indebted for these particulars, that during the night of Tuesday, while he was proceeding to Chicago, his wife commenced to show signs of mental derrangement in her conversation. To his dismay her strange conduct continued to grow more alarming hourly. On reaching Chicago, he stopped over one day, hoping that a change might take place. But his hopes were fruitless, and at the advice of a physician he gave up the journey and turned back to Weston. While they were waiting for the departure of the Dayton train last evening, the unfortunate lady continued to sing and shout and talk strangely, and it is feared that her condition is hopeless.

The Distressing Catastrophe at Toms River, New Jersey.

A Long Branch dispatch gives the following particulars connected with the falling of a bridge during the passage over of a party of Methodist Sunday school excursionists.

It appears that the party left the train at the depot and commenced crossing the strip of water that lies between the hotel and depot on a bridge built for the use of pedestrians. Over eighty persons were on the bridge en route to the hotel when the light structure gave way, precipitating them into the water. The party were submerged in twenty feet of water, with timbers and board, surrounding them. The shrieks of women and children confused the operations which were set on foot to rescue them. About seventy persons managed to escape by means of help extended to them. Eight of the party were drowned, the most of them having been carried down under the falling timbers. The following are the names of the drowned: James Martin, Mrs. Alfaretta Martin, Peter Howland, Mary E. Styles, Mary Martin, Helen Lane, Mrs. Sidney Throckmorton, Ella Maple.

—New Haven is not the only place where there is a scarcity of water. Many of the largest reservoirs in New England are giving out. In Hartford the water is foul—and the Water Commissionors of Middletown now "give notice that all wasteful use of the city water, and the garden and street hydrants, must cease until rainy weather sets in."

Wars of the Century.

The following interesting resume is furnished by the Philadelphia Ledger:

After perusing the history of mankind, one is almost led to the conclusion that war is the normal state of the race, and peace the exception. In barbarous and semi-civilized times this certainly was the case, and perhaps was the necessary vent for those fierce passions, which without it would have preyed upon the slaves of them and wrought anarchy in the world. But in civilized times, when so many vents are open to human energies, there ought not to be the same desire for the excitement which war yields. Yet how much ingenuity has been expended upon forging weapons of destruction! All the resources of modern science have been called into play to invent machines which shall kill human beings with rapidity, and now we see whole nations transformed into armies, where but a hundred years ago it was thought a great thing to bring 100,000 men into the field. Turning over the annals of this century, only, we find that not a single year out of the seventy which have as yet passed has been one of entire peace. Somewhere or other there has always been war, and it has been the most civilized nations who have done by far the greatest part of the fighting.

Thus England alone has waged forty-nine wars since 1800. Of these there have been three with France, two with Russia, five with China, two with Denmark, two with Holland, two with Turkey, two with Birmah, two with Persia, one with the United States, one with Prussia, one with Spain, one with Sweden, one with Portugal, and one with Egypt; the others were with the Peishwa, the Mahrattas, the Great Mogul, Nepaul, Algiers, the Wahabees, the Pindarees, the Ashantees, Caffres, Hottentots, Baers, Sikhs, Afghans, Canadian rebels, Paraguay, Scinde Sepoy mutineers, Maoris, Japan and Abyssinia. France figures in thirty-seven wars, viz: four with Austria, three with Russia, three with Prussia (including the present war), three with England, four with the Arab tribes, two with Mexico, two with China, two with Spain, two with Holland, two with Turkey, one with Portugal, one with Hayti, one with Switzerland, one with Denmark, one with Sweden, one with Algiers, one with Morocco, one with Japan, and one with the Roman republic. Russia shows a list of twenty-one wars, viz: three with France, three with Turkey, two with England, two with Poland, two with Persia, two with Khiva, two with Bokhara, one with Sweden, one with Hungary, one with Egypt, one with China, and one (very long and bloody) with Circassia. Austria figures in twelve, viz: five with France, three with Italy, one with Prussia, one with Hungary, one with Denmark, and one with Egypt. Prussia comes last, with seven, viz: three with France, two with Denmark, one with Austria, and one with England.

So much for the leading powers of the Old World. But to the desolating wars above enumerated must be added the numerous revolutionary movements in Italy and Spain, invariably suppressed with great bloodshed; the dynastic contests of the Carlists and Christinos in Spain, which are not extinct yet, and of the Miguelites and Pedroites in Portugal, all of which occasioned great misery and loss of life. Then there was the war of independence in Greece, which lasted more than seven years, and was at last terminated by the intervention of England, France and Russia, and the battle of Navarino. On this continent war has been the chronic state of the southern portion of it ever since the Spanish colonies threw off the yoke of the mother country. Incessant revolutions constitute the dreary history of Mexico and the South American States, but we have not been without our troubles. We have had several Indian wars, a war with England, one with Mexico, and our great civil war. Cuba, Hayti and San Domingo have suffered at intervals from the same scourge. Brazil has recently concluded a long and costly struggle with Paraguay, and, in short, it is difficult to call to mind a singly nation in the world which has not been involved in war of some kind or other, domestic or foreign, in the course of the present century.

Asia has seen an enormous amount of bloodshed during the past seventy years. There have been the incessant wars carried on by the English in India: Birmah, Negro and China; and by the French in Cochin China and Annam; also by the Russians with the Circassians and the wild tribes of Asia, and with Turkey and Persia; also by the Turks with the Persians and the Egyptians; by the Persians, with the Beloochees, Afghans and Tartars; and there have been the continual domestic wars among the Afghans, Sikh, Mahratta and other Hindoo chiefs, for supremacy. For the first fifteen years of this century there was war all over Europe, and it extended even to this continent. During the next ten years it spread all over Mexico, Central and South America (excepting Brazil). Then Asia and Africa came in for their turn, with the French in Algeria, the English at the Cape and on the west coast, and Egypt on the east; the Russians in Turkey and Circassia; the English and the French in India and China; this lasted for twenty-five years, when the scene shifted to Europe once more, and the Crimean war, the wars in Hungary, Italy, Denmark, Germany, and lastly, France, have filled up the remainder of the time.

A New Agent for Extinguishing Fires—A Great Project in Brooklyn.

The average annual damage inflicted upon property by fires in the United states amounts to $50,000,000 and of this immense loss, one-half is attributed to the water with which the flames are extinguished. A company recently formed in Brooklyn, claims to have ability to prevent this additional loss, and save for the various insurance companies $30,000,000 a year. Their idea is one that has often been mooted before, namely, the suffocation of fire by means of carbonic acid gas. The properties of this gas are singular. It is composed two-thirds of oxygen, and one-third of carbon. Oxygen is an agent of combustion, but when mingled with carbon its whole character is changed, and flames cannot burn in an atmosphere containing this gas to the extent of one-fifth of its entire volume. In England, in the year 1851, a coal mine that had been burning for thirty years, over an extent of twenty-six acres, in spite of the efforts of chemists and engineers to conquer the flames, was saved from total destruction by the injection of 8,000,000 cubic feet of carbonic acid gas. It is, moreover, claimed by the Brooklyn company that this gas cannot injure the most delicate fabric or discolor plate, and is so cheap that a few dollars only would suffice to pay for enough to rescue a house of medium size from destruction. They propose to build in some central position a reservoir similar to a gasometer, and from this reservoir to lay fourteen pipes in every direction through the streets. In front of every house a valve is to be placed, to which a small India-rubber hose can can easily be attached, to direct the stream of gas in any required direction.

To build the reservoir of adequate size, to furnish it with all the necessary retorts, and to lay down two hundred miles of pipes through the city, will, it is said, cost less than $250,000, and the projectors of the enterprise assert that one year will repay the expenditure.—N. Y. Post.

NOVEL AQUATIC SPECTACLE.

Rowing Contest Between Young Women on the East River—Description of the Female Athletes—Scenes and Incidents.

(From the New York Times Wednesday.)

The ninth annual regatta of the Empire City Rowing Club was witnessed on the East River, opposite Harlem, yesterday afternoon, and was chiefly noticable in consequence of the appearance of five young oars-women, who contested in single scull boat-race on the occasion. A very large crowd was attracted to the scene by the announcement of the annual event, lining the banks of the river for a considerable distance. Several hundred spectators were also present on board of barges and steamers, and the water was fairly covered with small boats and pleasure craft of every variety. It was estimated that over 200 row-boats were gathered in the vicinity, each one carrying one or more occupants. The start of the competitors was made about five o'clock, and was accompanied by the most lively excitement. They were ranged in line with the home stake boat, stationed midway between One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth streets. Miss Amelia Sheehan, daughter of a gentleman at Ward's Island, was the first one of the contending party to arrive at the starting point. She was dressed in a loose white flannel shirt, cut Marie Antoinette style in front, with a short, red petticoat and pantalettes. Her head was covered with a jaunty, tight skull cap made of white muslin and trimmed with blue ribbon, her hair falling down in two long braids at the back. The costume was a very picturesque one, and displayed the large and splendid physique of the wearer to one advantage. She was pronounced to be the heaviest and most muscular of the five competitors. Her weight was given at one hundred and forty pounds, her age being nineteen years. Her comely, fair complected face, and the magnificence which she maintained in her boat, won her many admirers. She seemed accustomed to handling the oars, and used them in a very expert manner. Miss Olivia Roberts, aged seventeen the daughter of Mr. Stephen Roberts, the boat-builder, was one of her rivals. The latter was a blonde, and wore a light dress, her head being uncovered. She weighed 110 pounds. Miss Mary Kyle, of Harlem, aged nineteen years, daughter of Kyle, the boat-builder, and another of the oars-women, was also attired in a light dress, over which she wore a red Zouave jacket. A small blue turban completed her dress. Her weight was 115 pounds. The other two contestants included Miss M. Walton, of North Brother Island, East River, and Miss Annie Williams, of Staten Island. Both of the latter were dressed in ordinary street dresses. The race was rowed in seventeen-feet boats, the course being three miles in length. It was won by Miss Sheehan, in 23 minutes. Miss Walton was second. Several other races were also witnessed, in which males competed.

FASTING 960 HOURS.

Starving to Death under a Religious Delusion—Reason Dethroned by Modern Sophistries—Astonishing Tenacity of Life.

A Hagerstown (Md.) paper of a recent date says:

Yesterday morning, at about 6 o'clock, John French, son of George French, Esq., of this town, passed from this life, after an illness of more than two weeks, brought about in a most remarkable way. The facts, as we have learned them from intimate friends of the deceased, are about as follows. For two or three years past it has been noticed that the young man held peculiar views upon various subjects, and especially upon religion and his future state, but it was not surmised that they were imbedded very deeply, much less to such an extent as to derange his mind. On the contrary, being more than usually gifted with intelligence and acuteness, credit was given him for more than the average amount of common, reasoning sense. He, however, became fond of reading that class of works on theoretical religion in the transcendental style, too many of which are to be found in the libraries of persons who are not aware of the tendency of these high-flown but delusive disturbers of the mind of the genuine seeker after truth.

To such an extent did he become absorbed in some of the mysticisms and sophistries of these quacks in theology, that his brain gave way, and reason, at least upon religious subjects took flight, and whilst laboring under this misfortune he became impressed with the idea that he had some special religious task to perform, which could only be accomplished after he had fasted forty days and forty nights, which feat he began nearly two months ago, and actually finished two weeks since. Every effort made during the time to induce him to eat utterly failed, and those who were in close contact with him all the time that not a mouthful passed his lips. Strategy, after persuasion had exhausted itself, was resorted to by his friends, tempting fruit and other things were placed in his way, and in such manner as to leave him under the impression that their presence was unknown to all but himself, yet he refrained from partaking them in every instance.

Of course, during this time he became very much reduced, looking more like a skeleton than a living human being. Nature at length could stand the strain no longer, and a few days before the expiration of the forty days he was compelled to take to his bed, and although everything that could be done for him was done, he at last gave way, and his spirit sought that sphere where the great mystery finds solution. After the forty days he was fed with great care, but his system had sunk too deeply to recuperate. There are very few in this community who doubt that French really did what he professed to undertake, namely, with the exception of drinking freely of water and smoking considerably, to actually live forty days and nights without tasting food.

An Illuminated Underground City.

The Virginia City (Nevada) Enterprise, referring to the Comstock lode, says:

Day and night, year in and year out, a space under this city equal to the whole superficial area of the town is constantly illuminated with candles that are constantly burning floor above floor throughout our mines, which nightly, and all night long, keep the whole city as completely lighted up as on the occasion of a general illumination. The amount of money expended annually in our mines for this one item of light alone must be immense. A single firm in the town sells annually no less than 20,000 boxes of candles. Other dealers, doubtless, have their share of the trade, yet most of the leading mining companies purchase their candles at wholesale of the manufacturers, or of their agents in California or the East. Our ten or a dozen street lamps would pale into utter insignificance, could all the lights blazing in the underground city suddenly be brought to the surface some cloudy and moonless night.

Napoleon's Interview with Bismarck.

Dr. Russell writes to the London Times, from Sedan, on September 3d, as follows: Count Bismarck was in his own quarters at Douchery, when an officer rushed in and announced that the Emperor was coming to meet him and to see the King. Count Bismarck rose, dressed himself and hastened to meet the Emperor. He was in time to stop the cortege on the outside of the town. As his Majesty alighted, I hear that Bismarck uncovered his head and stood cap in hand, and on a sign or request from the Emperor, replaced it.

The Count replied—"Sire, I receive your Majesty as I would my own royal master." There happened to be near the place where the interview occurred, a few hundred yards outside the squalid town of Douchery, an humble cottage of a handloom weaver.

Two chairs were brought out of the cottage, and the Emperor sat down on one and Count Bismarck took the other and placed it on his Majesty's left hand side. The officers in attendance on his fallen Majesty, lay down some distance away, upon a small plat of grass in front of the cottage. The conversation was a strange one, and as Bismarck has repeated it freely or the principal part of it, no doubt it will soon be known and remain forever as history. The great point to be gained was peace, and so far as his Imperial Majesty was concerned, no assurance of it could be obtained by Count Bismarck.

The Emperor stated that he had no power, could not negotiate peace, could not giver orders to the army or to Marshal Bazaine. The Empress was Regent of France, and on her Ministers must devolve the negotiations. So Count Bismarck thereupon remarked that it was of no avail to hold any further conversation on political matters with his Majesty, and that it would be of no use to see the King. The Emperor desired to see the King in person, but Bismarck declared that it was not possible to accede to his Majesty's wishes until the capitulation had been signed.

Then, as the conversation was becoming rather dangerous, and as the situation was becoming difficult on both sides, he ended it, and the interview terminated. Count Bismarck went to see the King, and the Emperor withdrew to consult with his officers.

At 11.30 articles of capitulation were agreed on by General Wimpffen and General Von Moltke, and, I believe, Count Bismarck took part in the deliberations.

About two o'clock the King, with his body guard and an escort of Cuirassiers, attended by the Crown Prince and staff of general officers, proceeded to a chateau outside of Sedan, and received the Emperor, who came with his personal followers and staff in charge of an escort, which was ranged on the other side of the avenue facing the Cuirassiers.

The King and his captive retired into a glass house of one of the saloons of the drawing room floor, and they could be seen by the staff outside engaged in earnest dialogue. After this interview with the King, the Emperor had a few moments' conversation with the Crown Prince during which he was much agitated, alluding to the manner of the King.

His great anxiety seemed to be not to be exhibited to his own soldiers. The result was, however, that his Majesty wishing to avoid mischief, was exposed to great humiliation, for his course had to be altered to avoid Sedan, and thus had to pass through the lines of the Prussian army.

AN IOWA HORROR.

A Mother Drowning her Children, and Both Parents Resolving to Commit Suicide.

A few days ago a brief telegraph announcement was made by telegraph that a Mrs. Koenig, in Davenport, Iowa, had drowned her two children in a pail of water, and then jumped into a well herself, where she was found dead. The family were pecuniarily embarrassed, and had been forced to sell some of their goods. It was during Mr. Koenig's absence, to dispose of some silverware, that he mother murdered her children. On examination Koenig told this story:

When I returned from down town in the evening I found the house dark; I lit a candle, and saw our oldest child lying dead upon the floor of the bed room; our little boy was lying with his head in the drinking water bucket; I at once went into the yard and saw my wife at the well; I went to her; she told me what she had done. I asked her to come into the house; I laid the children on the bed, and asked my wife how she could do so; we then rubbed them and tried to bring them to life; when they could not be 'brought alive' my wife said we had better follow the children, and drown ourselves in the well; I thought we should do so, for I could not think of going to the Police Court and telling my wife had drowned our children; we agreed to kill ourselves, and shook hands, and walked to the well, climbed over the curb, and together jumped in. (The well is 31 inches in diameter, 16 feet in depth, with 20 inches of water in it, walled up with rock. Surrounding the well is a curb four feet square, two feet high; across the centre is the windlass, upon which was the rope, bucket, and chain.) When we got down into the well my wife held her head under the water and died; I tried to put my head under, but could not get it down deep enough; the water choked me. I raised up and found my wife was dead. I changed my mind, and concluded to shoot myself; I climbed up out of the well, and went into the house to shoot myself; when I saw my two little children lying there dead, I thought I could not do it. I had a single-barreled gun, but I was too weak to get it down from over the door and load it; I had powder, shot, and caps in the house. I then thought I would go to my friend Mr. Rolfs, and tell him what had happened. I did so, and asked him not to tell of this bad business until Sunday morning; I intended to kill myself before morning, and did not think Mr. Rolfs could stop me. We went back to the house and got my wife out of the well, and soon after I was taken into custody and brought here (to the jail).

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with this statement, and Koenig was held to answer the charge of being accessory to his wife's death.

Death of Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa.

The Charleston Courier of the 2d inst. says that "the mother of the distinguished Irish martyr now wearing out an inglorious existence in a British prison, when his valor and eloquence might be illustrated in the cause of his country, died yesterday afternoon at five o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, Walter Webb, Esq. No. 32 King street, where she received every kindness that limited means would permit. She had been ill for some time, while her friends were buoyed up with the idea that she would live long enough to see the fruition of her intrepid son's hopes, the liberty of Ireland; but she has gone to the grave ere the great deed is consummated. It may not be out of place to say that the gallant spirit that survives her, has defiantly refused to testify to a commisssion recently appointed by Parliament to investigate matters pertaining to his case."

An Orthodox Jewish Wedding.

A recent wedding in New York was celebrated with all the ancient usages of Judaism. In noticing the event the Sun says:

As this is the first week of the Hebrew month Ellol, when unusual solemnity prevails in preparation for the coming new year, the marriage was prefaced by the first part of the noon service. At its conclusion, the sexton, Mr. Bielefield, who plays a much more important part in Jewish synagogues than his Christian compeers, made an announcement in Hebrew, and the groom's party took possession of the left side of the *memor*, or reading platform his friend arranging on his shoulders the while a mantle called *thalith*, which is the visible sign of an accepted and faithful Hebrew. Then the *chupa*, or canopy of yellow silk, was brought from its place of deposit, and the four rods that sustain it were entrusted to four gentlemen, and the groom taking his place under it, the Rabbi Dr. Kantrowitz, exclaimed, "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord." He then chanted a psalm, during which the bride and her party took their places under the canopy. The Rabbi then exclaimed, "Blessed is she that cometh in the name of the Lord."

The band which occupied a place in the gallery in lieu of the forbidden organ, at this juncture struck up an air said to be Polish, but far more singular than pleasing. It is invariably played at weddings in this synagogue, and has probably the charm of association. Next came the discourse of the Rabbi, a long address on the duties of married life, full of poetical images and quotations from the Scriptures and Talmud, and containing many pathetic passages, at which all the ladies of the bride's party, including the bride herself, frequently wept. At its conclusion a goblet was filled with wine and held to the lips first of the groom and afterwards the bride; the groom repeating the marriage declaration in Hebrew, after the Rabbi placed the wedding ring upon the first finger of the bride's right hand. At this rite there was another burst of Polish music from the gallery, and then the certificate was read in Hebrew. The sexton now placed a drinking glass on the carpet of the *memor*, and the bridegroom leaning on the shoulder of the best man, crushed it with one vigorous stump. This concluded the ceremony, and all the gentlemen shook hands solemnly.

The Canada Fires.

An Ottawa correspondent who paid a visit to the burnt district lying northwest of the village of Hull, thus speaks of the

GENERAL DEVASTATION.

In some places where there had been woods on either side of the road we saw green spots which the flames had leaped over in their headlong fury, and trees, almost unscathed standing amidst charred and blackened trunks. Elsewhere the work of destruction had been complete. Nothing had escaped. Not only was the surface-soil consumed, leaving the ground black and bare; the trees stripped of their leaves and every vestige of vegetation; but here and there the wind had torn up the trunks by the roots, and thrown them into great heaps like stalks of grain behind the reaper. There were many broad fields dotted, at considerable distances apart, by huge stumps, and every stump had been wrapped in flames. The cedar fences along the roads, around the houses, dividing fields, and forming the boundaries of different farms, were reduced to faint lines of white ashes, with only occasionally a bit of charred wood to be seen. These fences carried the flames to many places which would otherwise have escaped. Indeed, the farm-houses which, from their position, would have been considered most secure, were destroyed, [illegible] chimneys were seen standing in the centre of extensive fields, far away from the blazing woods. Here and there a barn or dairy was left standing, and furnished shelter to the farmers and their families. Others were living under tents supplied by the Canadian government, or had constructed rude huts of logs and boards. On one farm the barn had ignited three times, and the fire was smothered with sand, there being no water obtainable. Another little group of buildings appeared to have been saved only by a miracle, for they had been surrounded on three sides by flames, which were at times not half a dozen rods distant. Not an orchard escaped, and it was a common sight to see trees filled with baked fruits. We drove into the grounds of what had been a summer residence, where nothing was left but the chimneys, cellar-walls, a wash-tub (the bottom of which had burned out), and the remains of a cooking stove. Everything had been consumed in an incredibly short space of time, and the family escaped only by taking refuge in a field of green buckwheat. Near here an old man was burned to death in the public road, some remnants of clothing still marking the spot where his body was found.

The Cycle of Earthquakes.

Severe earthquakes, almost if not quite simultaneous in their action, occurred last month on several parts of this continent and the opposite sides of the world in Japan. At Oaxaca, in Mexico, the first concussion occurred at half-past eleven o'clock on the night of May 11, continuing on the following day, May 12; and in Japan at twenty minutes past three on the morning of May 13. Allowing for differences of longitude and time, these earthquake shocks were at most but a few hours, apart, and in all probability identical in point of time. At Oaxaca, which is a substantially built town, two hundred years old, heavy convent and palace walls and towers were shaken into ruins, killing and maiming many unfortunate people. The known deaths were one hundred and three. The whole city was so badly shattered that an additional shock would have thrown it all down.

But little as yet is known of the damage done in Japan, beyond the great terror of the people. Two hundred miles out of Yokohama, to the southeast, the captain of the Benefactress observed a submarine volcano, in violent eruption, and the volcano on the island of Niphon, in Japan, was in the same state. It will be remembered that on the 12th of May an earthquake shock was felt in Perrysville, Alabama; Charleston, South Carolina, and Shreveport, Louisiana. There were shocks in Arkansas on the 11th of May, and in the French West India Island of Guadalupe on the 10th. But the simultaneous character of the violent convulsions of the 11th, 12th and 13th of May, in Mexico and Japan, on opposite sides of the globe, with nearly the whole of the earth's 8,000 miles of diameter between them, leads to the belief that the same mighty eternal throes produced them all, and shows what we regard the vast solid bulk of the earth is but a fragile crust when assailed by the tremendous energies beneath its surface.

—A woman living near Jackson, Michigan, while engaged in hanging out her washing, was bitten in the face by a potato bug which she brushed off the line. Her face immediately commenced to swell, and she rapidly grew worse. After three days of agony, she died.

VARIETIES.

—Some people think that the war will check the supply of German toys for the holidays.

—The London Medical Press says that tight boots are ascertained to have a most injurious effect on the vision.

—"Bedad," said an Irishman, "if a Yankee were cast away on a desert island he'd begin selling maps to the inhabitants."

—The Chinese in California are rapidly acquiring the qualities necessary for citizenship. Some of the best burglars in San Francisco are Celestials.

—A box containing a black bear was received at an express office in San Francisco the other day, with this inscription: "Black Bare. Ef yew don't want to get bit, kepe yer fingers outen the crax!"

—John Miller, a prominent farmer living near New Albany, Indiana, is suffering from a peculiar disease of the throat that prevents him from swallowing anything, and he is slowly starving to death.

—A wealthy citizen of Lowell, Mass., became insane, last week, in consequence of the death of his wife, and hacked his throat in a shocking way with a razor.

—A lucky laborer, named Murray, while engaged in excavating upon the site of the old Fountain Hotel, Baltimore, a few days since came upon a tin box, which was found to contain 2,000 gold coins.

—The people of Harrison County, Ind., were excited a few days since by the discovery of a vein of gold, by laborers, who were engaged in sinking a well. The excavations will be continued.

—A very sad scene was witnessed recently at the Troy Police Court. A young girl of exceedingly prepossessing appearance made a complaint against her mother for drunkenness, and requested that she might be sent to prison.

—That was a cheerful "Fifteenth Amendment," who when he was arrested for stealing half a carcass of mutton from a stall, put in as a defence, that since he became a voter he thought he ought to "take sides somewhere."

—A little boy six years old, and a little girl eight, were looking at the clouds one beautiful summer evening, watching their fantastic shapes, when the boy exclaimed, "O, Minnie, I see a dog in the sky!" "Well, Willie," replied the sister, "it must be a sky terrier!"

—The oldest man in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, according to the census which is nearly completed, is Mr. Michael Hileman, of the town of Ward's Grove, aged one hundred and three years. Mr. Hileman is a native of Pennsylvania.

—In St. Louis a little girl of five years entered a junk shop recently, and ran against an iron railing which just reached her chin. In drawing back to extract herself she pulled the railing with her, and her and her head striking a counter she was pinioned between it and the railing and choked to death.

—Somebody told Joe, before he went out camping, that benzine would keep off mosquitoes and black flies. Joe took a bottle with him, and after supper covered his face and hands thoroughly, not omitting his whiskers and hair. He then filled his pipe and lit a match for a good smoke. Joe is now all covered with blisters and sores about the head, and stays in the house.

—They have a noiseless street pavement in London. A part of Holborn has been laid with a smooth, "patent asphalt," over which the wheels of cabs and wagons roll without clatter. The Daily News demands that a fair trial should be given to this pavement, and indulges in dreams of the day when the traffic of London shall guide through the streets [illegible] noiselessly as the gondolas of Venice."

—M. Bauer, of Paris, has taken a patent for the manufacture of steel printing types. The inventer says that, with a single machine and steam to the extent of one nominal horse power, he can produce 35,000 types in twelve hours, and that while the faces are the most perfect and more durable, the types themselves are cheaper than those in general use.

—A Paris correspondent of one of the London papers has adopted an ingenious dodge to keep himself out of trouble. He carries about his person a paper on which is pasted his photograph, with the following certificate from the War Office written beneath: "This is to certify that M, ——— (whose likeness appears above) is well known to the writer, and is not a Prussian spy."

—A New York paper tells of a physician in Maine, who contracted the habit of chewing tobacco forty years ago. He has at various times abstained from its use entirely from two to six months at a time, but in every instance he has been driven back to the weed by unmistakable indications of dropsy of the chest, which usually passes off in a week or two after the resumption of the habit.

—Frou-Frou gauze is a new material introduced for the ladies' scarf trimming and for veils. It is thin, clear grenadine, of solid color, with the threads shaded to give the effect of the crinkle of crape, though the surface remains flat. It is entwined like a scarf around royale and velvet bonnets, and hangs in a square handkerchief or streamer on the left side. This streamer may be used as a veil. When the gauze is black it has an applied border of Spanish blonde.

—Captain Rynders, who is not unknown to political fame in New York city, was driving a fine horse, worth ten thousand dollars, over the Patterson plank road, in New Jersey, on a Sunday morning some time ago, when the animal stepped through a dilapidated bridge and was permanently disabled. Rynders sued the company for the value of the horse, but was non-suited on the ground that the accident occurred on Sunday, on which day a man has no legal right to exercise a horse in New Jersey.

—The new English law on married women's property gives the wife a separate title to her own earnings acquired since the passage of the act. She can also insure her own life or her husband's for her separate use. Personal and freehold property left to her is to be her own, and if she have property, and her husband or children become paupers, the parish can recover of her. Husbands are not to be liable for their wives' debts contracted before marriage: but women having separate property can be sued.

—The necessity of cheap traveling is agitating the minds of Englighmen as well as Americans, and apparently the former will soon travel at less expense than they now do. The Marquis of Westminster has promised to reply by November to what Earl Fortescue has lately said in regard to the matter, the former having asserted that, as one penny per ton per mile was a remunerative charge for coal by rail, a ton weight of men and women who load and unload themselves pay at least twice as much for being thus carried than does coal, although they occasion much less trouble, and consequently should pay much less.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1870.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIID DISTRICT,
JAMES H. HOPKINS, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
Col. WILLIAM SIRWELL, Armstrong County.

STATE SENATOR,
Major T. BRENT SWEARINGEN.

ASSEMBLY,
ISIDORE COHENS,
AUGUST HARTJE,
Capt. JNO. ROGERS,
DAVID B. OLIVER,
JAMES CALHOUN,
J. C. BUFFUM.

COMMISSIONER,
JAMES IRVIN.

PROTHONOTARY,
MALCOLM HAY.

CORONER,
T. C. RAFFERTY.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
ANDREW B. HAYDEN.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN A. CONNOR.

POLITICAL.

Appointment of Democratic Executive and County Committees—When and Where They Meet.

The following gentlemen have been selected as the

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

John Moorhead,	Jas. P. Barr,
A. W. Foster,	S. C. McCandless,
G. W. Cass,	W. H. Mechling,
Chris. Magee,	Adam Reineman,
Jno. Birmingham,	Sol. Stein,
Jacob Kopp,	J. P. Heisel.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Anthony Keating,	Jacob Hochly,
Henry A. Freyvogle,	P. Fetherston,
Thomas Holland,	John Titzel,
E. W. Swentzel,	David Campbell,
Patrick Clark,	Dr. J. H. Grouard,
Patrick O'Brien,	Joseph Lofink,
Benjamin P. Kane,	George Noll.
Capt. Wm. Ward,	Dr. A. Patrick.
Peter Zern,	J. L. Williams,
Michael Kane,	William Noble,
Charles Meyran,	James B. Fulton,
Robert Liddell	John Beck,
John Coyle.	Conrad Auth,
Peter Connelly,	James Carline,
Samuel Cameron,	John O'Rielly,
J. B. Epping,	Thomas Ward,
Thomas R. Sill,	Jacob Schaum,
J. Harry Jones,	Jacob Dressell,
William Tomer,	Domenic Ihmsen,
John W. Tim,	Jas. F. McMullen,
James Bryer,	James Donaldson,
R. S. Lynch,	William Engle,
William Alexander,	Jacob Whitesell,
W. Pitt Beadell,	Michael Downey,
Thomas Williams,	W. R. Lewis,
Joseph H. Davis,	Capt. Andrew Jack,
Samuel Duff,	Barnes Ford.
Andrew McKinley,	T. F. McCabe.
H. G. Thompson,	Dr. John O'Brien
Henry Krutkamp,	David Neely,
Daniel Ewing,	Joseph Johnston.
Wm. Nicholson,	Hugh Roseburg,
Daniel McCurdy,	Daniel Wearts,
Thomas Farrow,	J. C. McGinness,
William Whigham,	James Evans,
Sol. Hays,	N. J. Bigley,
Dr. Murimer,	William McElheny,
R. B. Guthrie,	Moses P. Walsh,
Jacob Lashell,	Jacob Donaldson,
Hugh McAleer,	John W. Kearns.
William Franey,	William McGee,
C. Casler,	John Straub,
Robert Morrow,	Archibald McMurdy,
W. H. Crider,	Aaron McClintock,
J. L. Rolshouse,	Charles Bryson,
J. Hutchinson,	Joseph Barton,
Samuel Morton,	Andrew Stein,
J. N. Ewing,	Hugh Roseburg,
Robert Phillips	Geo. A. Kelly,
Chas. Eichenlaub,	Wm. McCormick,
George Kindt,	Elias Porter, Jr.,
James Irwin,	James Bown,
James Carter,	Jacob Kelly,
H. C. McNeal,	John Kenny,
John Lutz,	Geo. N. McLain,
L. Winchell.	

The County Committee will meet on Saturday next, September 17th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the headquarters, over the Third National Bank, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley. A general attendance is desired.

D. D. BRUCE, *Chairman.*

Appointment of Committees—Where They Meet.

An adjourned meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee was held yesterday, when the following Committees were appointed:

FINANCE.

Col. Jas. K. Kerr,	Jos. Lofink, Sr.
Robt. Liddell,	Jacob Stuckrath,
Wm. Schoyer,	E. J. Roberts,
I. Grier Sproul,	Capt. W. Ward,
Jas. M'Allister,	Chris. Gerst,
W. H. Reel,	Jos. S. Finch.

ORGANIZATION.

W. D. Moore,	Henry Large,
Ald. C. O'Donnell,	Ed. Eichenlaub,
J. Nelson Ewing,	James Salisbury,
Jno. Burns,	Jesse Sill,
Moses P. Walsh,	Henry Ingram,
Isaac W. Bausman,	C. P. Whiston,
D. O. Lambert,	Jno. Titzell,
T. J. Richardson,	T. A. Spence.

NATURALIZATION AND REGISTRATION.

G. L. B. Fetterman,	J. K. P. Duff,
R. M. Gibson,	Saml. Cameron,
Alfred Kerr,	James Neeson,
John Mellon,	A. J. Rapp,
Isaac Stern,	Jacob Dressel,
John N. M'Clowry,	Geo. Motheral,
Wm. Reardon,	Joseph O'Brien,
Jno. M'Claren,	James Carline,
J. R. Large,	Jos. L Duncan,

By order of the Committee,
A. W. FOSTER, Chairman.

The above Committees will meet with the County Committee at the headquarters, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, on Saturday next. 17th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

D. D. BRUCE,
Chairman County Committee.

OF course, Hon JOHN ALLISON of the Treasury Department has taken a respite from his arduous duties in Washington to stump this State in behalf of the Republican party. This is a pleasurable recreation. The *Gazette* pays him the following flattering compliment:

It would be well for people and party if all our public men were as prudent, discreet and incorruptible as John Allison.

WE publish in to-day's paper a statement from the Brooklyn *Eagle*, in relation to insults heaped upon the lamented FARRAGUT by Gen. GRANT and Admiral PORTER, which will cause the cheek of every patriotic American to tingle with shame. We recollect that, when ANDREW JOHNSTON attempted to address his fellow citizens who had assembled to pay their respects to the President of the United States, in this city, from the portico of the St. Charles Hotel, he was prevented from speaking, and thousands of our tax payers and best citizens from enjoying their right to listen, by concert of a lot of brawling blackguards, who infested the outskirts of the crowd and thronged the adjacent roofs. These disturbances were patiently borne; the cowardly insults were unrebuked by the civil authority, and our city suffered a stigma which can never be effaced. On the left of the President stood General GRANT, on his right Admiral FARRAGUT. One word from Gen. GRANT, who seemed to be in favor with the mob element present, would have secured a respectful hearing of his superior officer. At least he would have preserved his self-respect in attempting to defend from insult the commander and chief of the army, of which he was a prominent officer. Where was his chivalry and boasted sense of honor? He looked as blank as the column which supported him when called upon to speak. When the name of FARRAGUT was mentioned he spoke like a man and a true soldier, "when you insult my superior you insult me" and retired filled with indignation. We allude to this circumstance, as it may account for a portion of GRANT'S hatred towards this foremost Captain of the Navy. The one stood sullenly by and heard his President abused, the other promptly rebuked the insolence of a mob.

MANAGING THE FINANCES.

Our neighbor of the *Dispatch* has been engaged for some time in the laudable undertaking of proving that GRANT'S administration only cost about half as much as that of BUCHANAN, and has on several occasions taken THE POST to task for not swearing by its allegations. The fact is, we didn't place any dependence in the statements when they were first published, and we concluded to wait awhile to see how long our neighbor could stick to the story. The most complete backing down from the exalted mount of Economy, that we have seen is the *Dispatch's* editorial of yesterday, in which it tries to prove that the Democracy are not competent to manage the public finances. It says:

"IF, THEREFORE, THERE WAS NOT SKILL ENOUGH IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY TO MANAGE THE FINANCES WHEN THE WHOLE YEARLY EXPENSE OF THE GOVENNMENT WAS LESS THAN $90,000,000, WHAT SHALL BE THOUGHT OF IT WHEN IT REACHES BETWEEN $200,000,000, AND $300,000,000, ANNUALLY."

The writer of the above in his anxiety to establish the incompetency of the Democracy to manage the financial affairs of the government, lets out the truth concerning the Radical extravagance under President GRANT. Although the *Dispatch* over-stated the annual expenses of the government under BUCHANAN'S administration about $30,000,000, it admits that they have been more than trebled in ten years. The whole argument happens to be on the wrong side for the Radical party and the *Dispatch*. The capacity to manage the finances happens to be on the side of the Democracy, if figures amount to anything—in the proportion of $60,000,000, or even $90,000,000, as the *Dispatch* claims, to $300,000,000.

OUR MILITARY.

Among the prominent features of the very notable Inter-State Fair, which is now in successful operation in this city, may be mentioned the grand military display of yesterday, which was creditable alike to the men and officers, and to Western Pennsylvania.

We feel confident in saying that there is not a city in the Union that can turn out handsomer bodies of men than those that constituted the various military organizations on yesterday. They are young, vigorous and soldierly in their actions and deportment, and ably officered. Pittsburgh need not hesitate to compete with any of her sister cities for military honors, and neither the crack corps of Baltimore or New York are able to outrival the Duquesne Gray Battalion.

In speaking thus of the Grays we would not be understood as disparaging the other organizations, which equal it in the character of men and officers, but lack its precision and elaborateness of drill, by reason of their more recent organization.

If the perfection and improvement of our military is as great during the coming, as it has been during the past year, we can lay just claim to the title of *the* military city of the Union, and if any one disputes it, we can demonstrate the claim by the peaceful demonstrations of the parade ground. Pittsburgh, is as she justly should be, proud of her splendid military organizations, and intends to keep them up.

GEARY AND THE CHINESE.

People who think that it was only an immense joke when Governor GEARY wrote a letter to his Private Secretary expressing a willingness to run for President of the United States, underestimated the ambition of his Excellency. He meant it then, and he means it yet.

His address to the citizens of Birmingham on Tuesday night, may be regarded as his first open bid for the nomination, or at least the support of the Pennsylvania delegation in the next National Convention. It will be borne in mind by our readers at a distance, that the larger portion of the population of Birmingham are operatives in the various Rolling Mills, which will fully account for the tone of the following extract from his speech on the occasion. The Governor in speaking on the Chinese question said:

We have here the statesmen of the country telling you Americans that the products of your labor ought not to be brought into competition with pauper labor. I say, I agree with you upon this proposition; but are we going to introduce into this country a body of men that will work for two cents per day, that will live upon rice, and that will eat that with chop-sticks? [Cheers, and cries of "Never!"] What effect is that to have upon the people? While we are to contend that we will not have the profit of pauper labor to come amongst us, are we to permit paupers to cut down the wages of the laboring man, and produce a result which would be just as bad? [Cheers.] If you are going to bring into this country Coolie laborers, as thousands of them have been brought to California, and I say here to-night, feeling for California as I feel for Pennsylvania, and I have been a Californian for three years, and at the time I was a Californian, I opposed Chinese importation. I say I am opposed to the bringing in of the Chinese laborers in every sense of the word. It is high time that some man should speak who is strong enough to raise his voice against this outrage upon the people, and I object to the making of Chinese citizens of the United States, be it treason or what it may. I am in favor of extending our country and our laws to our colored people, but that is a different thing. They worship in our churches, they speak the same language and adore the same glorious banner of the stars and stripes as we. I am opposed to bringing any Chinese to occupy our possessions, and what I speak is what I have learned by practical experience from among those people.

Such sentiments were hardly to be expected from Governor GEARY, representing, as he is supposed to do, the Radical party of Pennsylvania, and admitting, as they do, all the charges made by the Democracy against that party to the effect that the Radical leaders seek to overrun the country with the pauper labor of Asia. Governor GEARY, however, is something over a year behind time in raising his voice against this threatened evil, and does it at a time when his party are finally and irrevocably committed to the policy of Chinese emigration, the only opposition to which is the Democratic party.

The Governor's conversion may possibly have the effect of opening the eyes of the laboring classes to the intentions of the Radical leaders, and serve a good purpose in uniting them against the settled policy of Radicalism, which by means of Chinese emigration, seeks to depress labor.

"It it high time," says GEARY, "that some man should speak who is strong enough to raise his voice against this outrage upon the people." The Democracy have already spoken. They have raised a united voice against this outrage, and for so doing were assailed without stint or limit by the Radical press and leaders, and charged with Know Nothingism.

All that Governor GEARY portrayed in his Birmingham speech, will befal the laborer, if the Radical party is to be continued in power. The price of labor will be cheapened, the laboring classes will be reduced to penury and want, and their condition will be made irredeemable by reason of a Coolie population in our midst. GEARY need not arrogate to himself any special merit for raising his voice against an evil of which he professes to have practical knowledge. In so doing he only re-echoes the words of Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR and all the leaders of the Democratic party, and for which they have been denounced by Mr. GEARY'S political associates, who are at work to gradually bring about the very thing that he denounced so strongly on Tuesday night.

Says the Governor: "I object to the making of Chinese citizens of the United States, be it treason or what it may." This suggests a certain train of reflections. Some party is in favor of importing Chinese laborers and making them citizens. This is not the Democratic party, for it has opposed it from the beginning. It can be none other than the Radical party—the party with which Governor GEARY acts, and the party—notwithstanding his blistering arraignment of its Chinese policy—which he is anxious to see continued in power, that the very evils that he pretends to deprecate may be consummated and entailed upon the people of the country.

We are curious to know how the champion of Chinese importation, the *Gazette*, will take the sudden outburst of GEARY on the Chinese question. Will it endorse or repudiate what he says about the matter? We challenge it to give a straightforward, unequivocal expression to its feelings in the premises—whether it coincides with GEARY or takes issue with him. We do this, however, without the least idea that the *Gazette* will express any opinion. The dilemma is an unpleasant one for the "organ." Having quite recently extolled GEARY to the skies, it cannot now take issue with him upon so vital a question, and one which he considered worthy a set speech on his part as the Governor of the great State of Pennsylvania. If it agrees with him, it pronounces against its own past record.

We trust that the people will not be slow to realize the vast importance of this question and the magnitude of the threatened evil, while it is yet time to avert it and shape the policy of the government so as to avoid it. There can be no reliance placed in the Radical party. It is the propogater and champion of Chinese importation. If the operatives of Birmingham, whom Governor GEARY addressed on this subject, would save themselves from the evils he portrayed, they must vote against the Radical party that avows itself in favor of the importation of pauper labor.

GOV. GEARY.

Since we are honored with Gov. GEARY, in epaulettes, a streaming ostrich feather, and astride the self same black steed which so disturbed the fading vision of the dying SONEWALL JACKSON, why is it, that he did not succeed in placing the gleaming bayonets of Massey's colored troops on the right of the military procession yesterday? Has Major General JOHN W. GEARY of XVth amendment proclamation notoriety, gone back on his colored friends? Are they not citizens and soldiers with equal rights and privileges? We are sorry for this on GEARY'S account. His magnificent appearance yesterday on horseback impressed us sensibly. We can now understand why his name was invoked in the South whenever it was necessary to inspire vigilance among battalions or bring stragglers to the front.

Oh, that a RAPHAEL or a TITIAN had lived in our day and sketched this brave and chivalric Knight as he battled with the clouds on the summit of Lookout Mountain, or placed on canvas his serene countenance in the thickest of the fight at any time from Chickamauga to the Sea.

We are satisfied with GEARY in the saddle. In fact, that is where his headquarters were during the war. He won the fight. He conquered the South, and he now finds a grateful country recognizes his valor at the present Inter-State Fair. He must strive to forget the little circumstance of last year, when running for Governor, in receiving in the banner county, which gave twelve thousand majority for GRANT, only THIRTY-FIVE HUNDRED majority. That was a surprise party.

LAST winter while Mr. JOSEPH WALTON was in the Legislature voting with HUMPHREYS, WHITE, KERR, and TAYLOR for the various acts of special legislation, he was in the opinion of the *Gazette*, the paragon of political and official purity. Now that he is not in the organ's "ring," he is corrupt, and received "divies" and all that sort of thing. Query: If the course of WALTON in the Legislature was corrupt and reprehensible, in what particular was the course of the "organ's" candidates better, who acted in concert with him? If the people desire to elect men who have not been engaged in the corrupt practices of the Ring, let them vote the Democratic Assembly ticket.

THE Conferees of the Twenty-third District after two days balloting, decided that Hon. JEEMS GRAHAM was not the man to be honored with the position of standard bearer in the coming campaign. The ring did everything in its power to secure the nomination of Mr. GRAHAM, and his defeat is a severe blow to the managers. Mr. MCJUNKIN, the Radical candidate, will by no means compare with Colonel SIRWELL, in point of ability, a fact which will be pretty strongly indicated by the way in which the people of the Twenty-third District, will vote at the October election.

Two or three Germans and as many colored citizens have been invited upon the Republican Committee. Good care was taken not to put any of them on the ticket. A leading Republican said yesterday to another Republican, but who is a reformer, the "Dutch and Niggers are good enough to vote, but they must not ask too much." Just so, the Dutch and niggers are good enough to vote and fight too, but they must not ask a share of the plunder. The ring wants all that.

THE frequent earnest meetings of the faithful at NEGLEY'S residence indicate a fluttering in the nest. The reform ticket holds on much more tenaciously than was expected. The nominees do not talk of retiring upon the bidding of a ring. Mr. FREW has been importuned by Mr. NEGLEY'S friends, and besought with tears in their eyes to quit the field or JAMES would be ruined.

THE *Gazette* insists with great gusto, that the ranks of its party are "cemented together." It means the ring part. The members of that stick like wax.

A NEW mode of suicide has been discovered by an enterprising Westerner. He was traveling, and came to a farm where they were threshing out grain, and going to the barn-yard, began talking to some of the men at work, telling them he used to work with a machine, whereupon he asked leave to drive. His request was granted, and after a short spell he asked if he might not feed the machine. It was quite apparent that he was well acquainted with threshing; and having fed for some time he looked around at the driver with a nod, signifying that he wanted more power. Standing still till the cylinder was flying and buzzing around with greatly increased speed and every one becoming alarmed at the awful motion, he jumped head first against the teeth of the cylinder, and in less than an instant he was completely threshed. No one knew him, and there were no papers on his person by which he could be identified.

AN understanding is said to have been arrived at between the United States, Russia, and Italy in reference to the negotiations for peace. The report comes from abroad, and, like similar rumors from the same quarters, must be discredited. Russia seems to be pursuing her own line in these difficult troubles, and she would probably care very little for the opinion of Italy on the subject one way or other. The United States occupy the most favorable position for promoting peace, but our Government could never make itself a party to any specific treaty. An act of that kind would be the beginning of complications which we have hitherto avoided on settled principles, and still have the best of all reasons for keeping clear of now. In anything short of that, the Government can advantageously seek to reconcile the contending Powers, and it would have all the more weight from the guarantee which it gives that it is a perfectly disinterested peace-maker.

NOW that HOLDEN, Governor of North Carolina, is down, his "pals" shoot out the lip and heave up the leg against him. GRANT, who backed him with United States artillery before the election, has never a kind word now for his fallen ally; GREELEY has lectured him into *rabies*; and now comes a small parasite, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, a degenerate son of the Little Giant, to resign into the hands of his fallen chief the commission he was once proud to hold. The man is a bad man, soured, desperate, lawless, and deserves his fall, but it is a base thing, for all that, for his late cronies to kick him now he's down.

FULL returns of the late Judicial election in Tennessee serve to show what a political difference it makes to give the elective franchise to all the people instead of a party. The Conservative ticket received 109,654 votes, and the Radical ticket 13,500. At the election for Supreme Judges in May, 1869 (when so many of the people were disfranchised) the Radical vote was 45,000, and the Conservative vote 14,500. At the election held this summer the vote was by no means full, as it was only for judicial officers.

A GOOD story is told of a lawyer, candidate for the Legislature in a somewhat doubtful district of West Virginia: On an election tour he stopped at the house of an old farmer, who asked him what he was. The lawyer, not knowing the farmer's politics and wishing to be on the safe side, answered, after some hesitation, that he was a "Democratic Republican." "A what?" "A Democratic Republican," repeated the legal gentleman. "Well sir," said the man of the soil slowly, "I am very fond of turkey, very; but don't like buzzard."

TEN years ago the great cry of the Radical party was "reduced taxation." Five years ago it was the same. This fall the cry will be shouted louder than ever. We want to ask the farmer and taxpayer how the party has kept its promises in this respect, and if his tax is not five times as high to-day as ten years ago? When a Radical talks to you of reduced taxation, show him your tax receipts and ask him to tell you where the Radical party has made a reduction.

THE Radical party have a delicate way, now and then, of speaking of the shortcomings of their Fifteenth Amendment friends. But the most delicate thing that we have seen yet is that of a western Radical journal which says that "yesterday two constables captured a short piece of clothes line. At one end of it was a colored man, and at the other a pig. The pig belonged to another man." If anything could be milder than that we would like to see it.

WHY was not THOMAS JEFFERSON, the colored barber who ran for delegate to the Radical Convention in Temperanceville, and who was defeated, placed on the Ring Executive Committee? He is expected to work and vote for the Ring office holders and he ought to be soothed in some way, since the white Radicals would neither place one of his race on their ticket nor permit him to have a voice in naming it.

LET every farmer, mechanic and day-laborer give the Democratic documents which may fall in his way a careful, unbiassed perusal. If he wants to vote right he must read Democratic as well as Radical documents, for the former will uncover the rascality that the latter seeks to hide and cover up.

As the case now stands, Congressmen have the means of keeping themselves in Congress, because they can buy support with the spoils of office distributed to their caucus packers and personal supporters.

COMMENTING on the appointment of ROWAN to succeed PORTER as Vice Admiral, when he stood only fifth on the list, the Springfield *Republican* says "The President can go outside of the book of line promotions in making an appointment." So he can, and he seems to have a habit of going outside of everything, and picking up all sorts of outsiders. The question that naturally presents itself in connection with ROWAN'S promotion is what did he give? Or was he appointed in recognition of his criminal carlessness in permitting the ill-fated Oneida to put to sea without her full complement of boats, as testified by CROUNINSHIELD, the Captain's clerk?

Insults which Gen. Grant and Admiral Porter Put upon Admiral Farragut.

(From the Brooklyn Eagle.)

It has long been notorious that Grant and his friends have treated in the most shameful manner the late Admiral Farragut, the first naval officer of the country and one of the bravest and noblest heroes who have rendered the service illustrious in every part of the world.

The two men then stood out then as the concededly fit recipients of honors greater than our republican system had ever before conferred. Their positions were not expected to be either nominal or ornamental. The nation felt as entitled to their wisdom in each branch of the service, as it felt entitled to the fame they had won. From his high place as first officer and chief adviser of the navy, Admiral Farragut never descended during the administration of Mr. Johnson. Secretary Welles, the ablest Secretary our navy ever had, deferred to him as an officer, loved him as a friend, and felt glad to impress his ideas and suggestions upon the department. His duties were such as his rank called for, such as his prestige prescribed, such as worth and wisdom dictated.

With the advent of this Administration began the practical suppression and the studious series of grand and petty insults to this extraordinary man. The President of the United States led off. About to be inaugurated, he solicited the Admiral to name a person suitable to be Secretary of the Navy, and promised to appoint the statesman the Admiral indicated, at the same time bespeaking that Farragut should continue to reside in Washington and practically supervise the Department himself. This very proper request was also gracefully acceded to by Farragut, who interpreted every Executive suggestion as a general order. The appointment of Mr. Borie and the special assignment of Vice-Admiral Porter to assist him were simultaneous with the remission of Admiral Farragut to New York to "await orders."

This was the return made for advice not given until requested. This was the fulfillment of promises voluntarily tendered. The Admiral of course obeyed, and till his death the only "orders" he received were to take ornamental charge of the funeral obsequies of George Peabody at Portland. While the Admiral was thus doomed to inactivity, the largest and smallest insults were directed at him through his friends as vicarious victims. We speak what we do know and testify what we have seen when we charge—

That Vice-Admiral Porter has, with the allowance of the Secretary of the Navy, made it a standing order "that no friend of Farragut has any claim upon this Department." That Vice-Admiral Porter has caused the men whom Farragut had had special reason to report for cowardice or inefficiency to be appointed the chiefs of the naval bureaus at Washington and the commanders of our squadrons on the high seas. That to the repeated complaints of Admiral Farragut's friends for the injustice done him and them, the sufficient answer has been that "to be his friends disentitled them to recognition by the Government." That under Vice-Admiral Porter's instructions, his tools at various points and at various times have violated with impunity, and with his express approval, the code of attentions due the highest officer of the navy. That the Admiral's flag, selected by himself and on the motion of President Johnson, was arbitrarily ruled out, and a rag like unto the Bremen bunting arbitrarily substituted for it, by order of Vice-Admiral Porter, and prescribed against the will, wish and protest of the hero now dead.

That his uniform, which by virtue of his chief rank and of all courtesy he was at liberty to select, and which he in great simplicity and elegance did select, was sought to be changed in the same manner, and that only a personal letter from Admiral Farragut prevented this exquisite outrage. That the Admiral's repeated requests for service as alike due to his rank and his wish, and as prescribed as a requisite for restoration to health, were rarely honored with so much as a refusal, but were passed by in contemptuous silence. That the prize money he won at New Orleans was withheld from him altogether; that when he was compelled to put in suit for it, his application was traversed by Vice-Admiral Porter for himself as claimant of one half of it, and that when the Courts decided wholly in favor of the Admiral, and to the effect that Porter almost prevented, and did nothing to further, the capture of New Orleans, and that he also disobeyed the orders of his superiors, this same Porter swung the entire machinery of the Department against Admiral Farragut, who to this day has hardly recovered any of his claims.

These things, and many more, we charge. They are historical. They are indisputable. They rendered Admiral Farragut of less influence than an Ensign in the navy which he absolutely created. His friends were officially slaughtered. He was treated with contumely and contempt. Even down to his pennant and the stars on his coat sleeves he was interfered with.

His life was embittered by the insolence of him whom his too great kindness saved from a merited death as a coward and a peculator. The other cowards and peculators whom he sought during mid-rebellion to weed out of the service were purposely promoted, and instructed and abetted to insult him in public letters, in the naval department, and in private life. The great soul was preyed upon by gnats. His perquisites were withheld, his influence nullified, his services were forgotten, his advices were despised.

All this was done by Vice Admiral Porter really, but officially by the Secretary of the Navy—the same Porter who has made the naval service at once the most contemptible, the most corrupt, and the most oligarchical in the world in less than three years. Though it was his act, it was no less the act of the Administration which indorsed it, and of the Secretary of the Navy, who vents gratuitous praise of him he allowed to be thus belittled, harassed, and suppressed. It is due to say that medical testimony is concurrent that sea service would have cured the asthma that killed Admiral Farragut. For that reason he sought it repeatedly. For that reason it was refused. He died at an advanced age, but with bodily strength enough to have lived twenty years longer had his soul not been harrowed by slights, and his body virtually imprisoned on land. But, thank God, he is at last free from the malice, and envy, and cowardice that found their target in his bosom.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR!

HOPE OF SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES ABANDONED.

LONDON, September 13.—The *Post* says all hope of a suspension of hostilities has been abandoned.

An edict has been issued that no person shall leave Paris after six o'clock, A. M., September 15th without a special permit.

The National Guard were summoned to the fortifications to-day.

A Berlin telegram denies that Bancroft has tendered mediation on the part of the United States. There is no intention of such proceeding on the part of the United States government.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF NAPOLEON'S SURRENDER.

Bismarck, in an official report of Napoleon's surrender, states that Napoleon asked for the French to be permitted to cross into Belgium and be disarmed. He declared in conversation, that the pressure of public opinion in France forced him (the Emperor) into the war. Personally he did not desire it.

The Cabinet at Berlin have addressed a letter to Minister Washburne, tendering

REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED.

ROME, September 13.—Immense placards have been placarded on the dead walls of the city, proclaiming an Italian Republic. The document is signed by the Republican Revolutionary Committee.

LONDON, September 13.—The *Telegraph* says. A Paris correspondent says that the American recognition is

REALLY BUT LITTLE VALUED

There, and is regarded more as the good will of a power without weight in the European system.

Napoleon sought better conditions in the matter of capitulation than had been offered at first by the Germans. On this, a military point, Bismarck refused discussion, but announced to the Emperor that he was quite willing and ready to discuss questions looking to peace. The Emperor replied that as he was a prisoner that it was impossibl, but referred the Count to the actual government of Paris. Bismarck said the situation at Paris offered no entering point for such overtures. The Emperor then proposed that the French army be allowed to pass the Belgian frontier and there surrender their arms. This was also refused. The Emperor stated further that he deplored the horrors of war, but that he had yielded wholly to public opinion in declaring war.

Bismarck accompanied the Emperor to Bellevue, where General Wimpfen was at that time negotiating with King William relative to the terms of the capitulation. The Emperor was not allowed to see the King until the negotiations for the surrender were concluded. When these were finally announced, they destroyed the Emperor's hope for better terms. The French officers were then disunissed on parole.

THE OCCUPATION OF ROME.

FLORENCE, September 13.—The Italian Government have intimated a proposal to take to the Pope on the occupation of Rome. Should no opposition be offered to the entry of the Italian troops, the Government will secure to the Pope the Leontine quarter of the city, and provide for a civil list, including the College of Cardinals.

PROTEST FROM THE POPE.

FLORENCE, September 13.—It is announced that His Holiness, the Pope, is preparing a protest against the entry of the Italian troops into Rome, and their occupation of the Papal territory. The Pope will not, however, resist the Italian invasion of his patrimony.

It is said an English frigate of the Mediterranean squadron has been offered to Pope as a refuge.

FLORENCE, September 13.—Baron Mallaret, French Ambassador to Italy has been recalled.

TOURS, September 13.—Arrangements making here to receive the Diplomatic body continues, as the Minister of Foreign Affairs has decided to remain in Paris; the representatives of foreign governments also will stay here some days longer. The people here are much impressed in favor of the American government and are anxiously awaiting the arrival of Washburne that he may testfy gratitude for his prompt recognition of the Republic. Imposing demonstrations were made in Marseilles yesterday in honor of the United States. Twenty thousand people assembled in front of the American Consulate, and the authorities, through the M. Esquiros, presented an address to Milton M. Price, Consul of the United States. Speeches were made, bands played the national airs of America and France and the crowd cheered with great enthusiasm the Consul and the government of the United States.

LONDON, September 13.—Communication between Brussels and Paris are still maintained via Doane and Guierrain. The chances of a successful defence of Paris is thought to increase.

MARSEILLES, September 13.—Bands of Spanish volunteers in the French service, are marching through the city carrying French and Spanish flags.

(Times Special.

PARIS, September 13.—There is a strong feeling here that the mission of Thiers to three Courts will be productive of fruitful results.

A letter from Dr. Marion Lewis, who is doing hospital service with the French army, states that American ambulances have been more useful than any others.

(Herald Special.)

LONDON, September 13.—Theirs looks careworn and ill, and shows disinclination to conversation. A few words were interchanged with an old acquaintance, who inquired whether he came an accredited Envoy of the French Republic. He intimated that he knew no Republic, only the Government for the Defense of Paris. It is good authority for believing that definite propositions for peace will be offered in behalf of the Provisional Government of Paris, and that Thiers is authorized to lay them before the British Government, whose intervention is solicited. The terms are as follows: Payment to Prussia of her war expenses, the destruction of all the forts in Alsace and Loraine, temporary occupation of Metz and Strasburg by the German troops until the election of an authorized government for France, and the ratification of a treaty by the proper authorities.

CHANGES IN THE BELGIAN MINISTRY.

BRUSSELS, September 14.—There are further cabinet changes. One of the Representatives from Namur in the Chamber has been appointed Minister of Public Works.

SPAIN EULOGISES AMERICA.

MADRID, September 14,—The press generally eulogizes the peace efforts made by the United States government. Castellar has a specially eloquent article in the discussion.

APPOINTED.

PARIS, September 14.—Cremieux, Minister of Justice, has been entrusted with the government of those Departments not yet invaded. The remainder will be under control of the authorities at Paris.

BRUSSELS, September 14.—It is almost certain the

PRUSSIANS WILL REFUSE

To entertain a proposition looking to an armistice, mainly because it would delay army operations, in case negotiations are unsuccessful, until unfavorable weather sets in and renders the situation of their army much less favorable.

RETALIATION.

BERLIN, September 14.—The Prussian Government has demanded reprisals for the sacrifice of life by the treachery of the French in exploding the magazine at Laon.

PARIS.

LONDON, September 14.—The direct mail to Paris has been stopped. The telegraph wires were cut by the Prussians at Criel. Heavy siege guns are now going forward to the Prussians for use at Paris and Tours.

General Trochu held a grand review of troops a day or two ago, and announced his entire satisfaction with the force for the defense of Paris.

THE POPE

Contemplates retiring to the Tyrol. The proposition of Italy to the Pope is the same that was accepted in 1861, and later, according to another dispatch, the Pope has decided to remain at the Vatican. He has recorded a protest with the diplomatic corps at Rome against the invasion of the Pontifical States by the Italian army.

THE FENIANS

Are apparently quite active again. The police recently discovered and seized some Fenian documents at Cork. One was a plan for pillaging the branch Bank of Ireland.

GERMAN SCHOLARS

are accompanying their army in order to search the libraries of cathedral towns for documents relative to medevial history.

The German Cabinet are considering means to achieve national governmental unity.

PARIS, September 14.—Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, is constantly pursued by shouting and enthusiastic Frenchmen whenever he appears in public.

J. C. Kendall, an American, recently lost his life while trying to ascend Mont Blanc.

Mr. Washburne advises the Americans residing outside the city walls to

DISPLAY THE AMERICAN FLAG,

and insist on remaining there.

The bridge at Creil was destroyed by the French when the Prussians approached the town.

NAPOLEON IN EXILE.

A correspondent writes of the Emperor at Wilhelmshohe that he enjoys entire freedom of action, and walks or rides as he pleases. Hhi chief companions are are the Prince of Moskowa and Prince Murat. He disregards the stare of the curious people whom he encounters outside the gates. It is said that he looks thirty years older than in 1865, when the writer saw him. He is now bloated, billious and yellow, his movements slow, awkward and mechanical, and his face absolutely devoid of expression. "Apathy" describes his appearance in one word. He retires late and rises early. His chamber windows are lighted long after midnight, and at half past four in the morning, the Emperor is seen walking in the garden. He dresses plain, in black, and amuses himself a great deal by talking to the school children, who gather to see him.

(Herald Special.)

LONDON, September 14.—A Paris correspondent telegraphs that last night he had an interview with Ernest Picard, the Minister of Finance, who said the Government of Defence of which he was an humble member, deplored the horrible necessity of a war, that the Empire had provoked and from which

THE REPUBLIC WOULD GLADLY ESCAPE.

Neither France nor the government today had aught against Prussia or Germany and was forced to fight both without cause of quarrel even and without hope of escape from one of the most cruels wars Providence ever visited on any people; that his Government earnestly desired to withdraw from this frightful war, and turned its eyes on every side for some friendly mediator. It touched his heart to hear that the American Government had made a Christian effort to stay the wicked waste of life, but he regarded with wonder and horror the fact that

PRUSSIA TURNED A DEAF EAR

To all representations regarding the irresponsibility of the Republic for war. He knew not whether Prussia sought to war on the young Republic, so guiltless of offense against that Government, and added that words would be puerile to conceal the inability of the government now scarcely a week old, to contend with any chance of success with so vast a force engaged against France. The Empire left her without an army, arms or money. The capital was soon to be surrounded by hundreds of thousands of highly trained men and with only its citizens to protect it. "Would it," said he, "add to the glory Prussia to fight against these citizen soldiers, most of whom never had a musket in their hands until a week ago and who were by their manhood compelled to act on the defensive?"

IF PRUSSIA KEPT THE FIELD

And bid France come forth and fight her, though utterly unprepared for such a fearful struggle, yet that would have something manly about it. But to set her armies on a city crowded with women and children, and only protected by half armed husbands and fathers, if that was considered fair human conduct by the King, then Paris had only to submit to her fate and perish, calling on reason to witness that they did not provoke their martyrdom. It was not an exaggerated notion of honor that drove the citizens of Paris to make an effort for defense against such fearful odds, but simply in order to retain a hold on the sympathy and respect of the world by falling manfully

AT THE THESHOLDS OF THEIR HOMES

Which they could not save from outrage and desolation.

PARIS, September 14.—Jules Favre has received the congratulations of the Diplomatic Representatives of England, Spain, Austria and Holland who remain at Paris.

Fugitives from MacMahon's army have reached the neighborhood of Paris by hundreds.

The Prussians are pumping water from the moats around Strasburg and it is reported they are preparing to send out balloons from which

NITRO-GLYCERINE

Will be dropped into the French magazines.

BRUSSELS, September 14.—Belgium has as yet received no formal notification of the establishment of a French Republic.

AN ITALIAN REPUBLIC.

LONDON, September 14.—Reports of popular rising at Nice and Mentone are confirmed. At both places, the French authorities were deposed, prisoners released and the Italian Republic proclaimed.

A FALSE ALARM.

LONDON, September 14.—The first reports from the railway accident at Famworth were gross exaggerations. No passagers were killed, and none badly hurt.

DISRAELI

Delivered an address to-night before the Buckinghamshire Agricultural Association at Aylesbury. The principal people of the county were present, and the hall was crowded. Disraeli, after fitting remarks on the harvests and kindred topics, passed to the consideration of political affairs. He congratulated England for having by parliamentary and other reforms removed all opportunities of internal disquiet. So she was now in a condition to witness, unmoved, the vanishing of Empires and the rising of a Republic.

At the opening of the British Association for the advancement of Science, Prof. Hurley, Chairman, delivered an address which was highly praised.

THE UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP

Franklin is the object of attention and curiosity, her crew are much admired for their activity skill and powerful physique. The Admiralty have decided to adopt the practice, noticed on the Franklin, of arming men with breach loading pistols instead of revolvers.

(Times Special.)

MILITARY REVIEW.

PARIS, September 14.—The review of the National Garde and the Garde Mobile by General Trochu, was a most imposing spectacle. The National Garde were for the most part in a new uniform. The troops were drawn up along the streets between the Place de la Bastile and the Madeline. The Mobiles were mostly in blouses and kepies. The enthusiasm was immense. Ladies crowded around the troops and put boquets in the muzzles of their guns. At the head of one company marched the wooden-legged veterans, decorated with medals of the Russian campaign. A large proportion of the Mobiles are armed with old-fashioned muskets.

THE PEACE PROSPECTS FAVORABLE.

LONDON, September 14.—The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from that city yesterday says: I am convinced we shall soon have peace. Republicans in intimate relations with the Government say to-day that cost what it may, peace will be made at once as the only way of saving the Republic.

The Franco-American fraternization is culminating into extravagances. Washburne is the hero of the hour. Daily demonstrations in his honor take place. The name of the avenue De L'Impratric is to be changed to Avenue Des Etats Unis.

(Herald Special.)

BAD FEELINGS.

BESLIN, September 14.—The catastrophe at Laon is increasing the ill feeling against the French. The act is considered barbarous and opposed to all modern warfare, and may lead to similar acts on the part of the Germans.

A SKIRMISH.

MONDERDEAU, September 13.—An engagement between the Uhlans and Franc-Tireurs, took place, during which the former were repulsed with several killed and wounded.

STRASBURG ABOUT TO SURRENDER.

LONDON, September 14.—The advice from Strasburg are that the heroic defence is drawing to a close, and surrender imminent from the failure of ammunition and provisions.

AFFAIRS AT PARIS.

TOURS, September 14—A great number of bridges around Paris were blown up today. The woods have been set on fire and the houses likely to offer refuge to the enemy, destroyed.

Toul is again being bombarded; firing has continued nine hours. The city is much damaged but the defence continues.

The Prussians have consented at the request of Switzerland to permit no-combatants to leave Strasburg. It is reported that an envoy from Russia arrived at the Prussian King's headquarters.

Paris journals now say they have little hope of mediation.

The troops, reviewed by Gen. Trochu, reached in an unbroken line from the Arch of Triomphe to the Place de la Bastille. Arrangements are made by which Paris is to be provided with gas in case of a siege.

BAZAINE.

It was rumored that Bazaine had arrived in Paris, but the report is not comfirmed.

THE POPE.

ROME, September 14.—The Pope has decided not to go to Malta.

STRASBOURG.

LONDON, September 14.—The following has been received in Paris:

STRASBOURG, September 9.—Officers are in a deplorable condition and growing worse. The bombardment from the Prussian advanced works is incessant and frightful. I hold out to the end.

(Signed) ULRICH,
Commander of Strasbourg.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

BERLIN, September 14.—The "Official Provincial Correspondence" referring to Thiers' mission says: The present government at Paris exists only by leave of the gutter Democracy. It may negotiate where it likes, but Germany believes that a peace is to be settled, as the war is between Prussia and France.

THE FRENCH FLEET.

LONDON, September 14.—The French blockading fleet has withdrawn from the mouth of the Elbe.

AN INCIDENT.

A correspondent writes from Sedan that on the morning of the last battle when the bugle sounded, six hundred riderless horses galloped to the rendezvous.

A TORNADO.

EDINBURGH, September 14.—A violent storm in the north of Scotland caused the destruction of a large amount of property.

(Tribune Special.)

THE REPUBLIC WANTS PEACE.

LONDON, September 14.—A *Tribune* correspondent writing from Paris on Tuesday evening says, one of the Secretaries of the Berlin Embassy has started for the Prussian headquarters to ask whether negotiations are possible. The government agrees that the Rhine fortresses are to be dismantled.

A *Tribune* correspondent at Rheims on the 6th describes

A CONVERSATION WITH BISMARCK

Who began by expressing a high regard for General Sheridan and gratitude to the United States for their sympathy with Germany.

The news of the French Republic had just been received, on which Bismarck said. "We shall not interfere with their domestic affairs."

To the suggestion that there must be some settled Government to give Prussia a sure guarantee for the payment of the war expenses and indemity, Bismarck replied only by repeating, "We don't want to interfere with the domestic affairs of France. Our people think we might have those German provinces France took from us many years ago. We must at least render France powerless to menace us by the same roads. Metz and Strasburg we must have and we ask no more than is necessary to our own safety, we are a very patient people. They have been telling us that if we would not fight they would compel us. Well, we are like the father of a family who, after enduring many insults, at last consents to fight a duel, but only on condition that the struggle shall be decisive, and be final.

GERMANS GETTING INTO POSITION.

LONDON, September 14.—It is telegraphed from Calais that late on Monday afternoon two divisions of Prussian infantry were visible from the fortress of Nogent, which commands the Marne to the Southeast of Paris. They were taking up their positions.

The *Journal De St. Petersburg*, at hand, contains nothing of the character of certain extracts professed to be made from it in telegrams sent to this country recently from Belgium. On the contrary, it explicitly says that an understanding has been reached by two powers hitherto neutral with the object of uniting to

PUT AN END TO THE WAR,

And causing it to be succeeded by a peace which will not leave the defeated party the pain of losing any portion of its territory. The two powers here spoken of are understood to be Russia and Austria.

Prince Gortschakoff is reported to have said, at a dinner, openly: "We are disposed to forgive 1854 in the present most satisfactory behavior to us of Vienna."

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT.

PARIS, September 14.—The Ministry has made public the following official intelligence: "The railroad bridge at Corbiel has been destroyed by the French.

The Uhlans were at Nogent-Sur-Marne on Monday.

Orders have been given by the German commander

FORBIDDING THE DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES

Behind the army under dire penalties.

A large body of Prussian engineers is at Champaigne, a few miles east of Paris.

The German cuirasseurs are still before Scissons.

Twenty-five hundred Bavarians are still at Von Corilleurs.

A proclamation from Cremieux announces the approach of the Prussians, and calls upon all Parisians and Frenchmen to rise and oppose them. He implores the departments outside of Paris to

THE INTERVENTION OF AMERICA ASKED.

The *Le Soir* contains an article which advocates the intervention of America in the struggle between France and Prussia. The *Le Soir* declares that it is time that America should cease surrounding her diplomacy with a Chinese wall. There has been no opportunity more favorable for America to honorably assert her claim to the rignt of a voice in the European Congress.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

OSTEND, September 12.—The morning *Zeitung*, of Hesse Cassel, gives the particulars of the arrival of the Emperor Napoleon at Cassel: He was accompanied by Generals Felix Douay and Le Brun as prisoners on paroie, and by a brilliant staff of French officers on parole. Prussian, civil and military authorities of Hesse in full uniform received him at the station, with a company of Prussian infantry as a guard of honor and a squadron of Hussars keeping back the people. The Emperor, who was received with an Imperial salute, wore the uniform of a Lieutenant-General, but no sword. His breast was covered with orders and he wore an undress scarlet kessie. He is quite corpulent, and looked very grey. The Empress Eugene is still at the Marine Hotel in Hastings, attended by Ferdinand De Lesseps, Madame De Lesseps, and Madame Thiery. All the ladies of the Court who came with her Majesty to Belgium remained in that country.

KING WILLIAM AND THE PEACE PROPOSITION.

The latest intelligence from the Prussian headquarters is that in reply to the propositions made through the Austrian Legation, King William declares that he will listen to propositions of peace only in the Tuilleries and from the Imperial Government of France.

The city of Paris is beginning to be isolated. We have had no mail to-day from London, and no dispatches have come through by telegraph except for the newspapers. The government exercises the supervision of the office in the Place de la Bourse, from which alone dispatches are allowed to be sent. It is conducted fairly but it is positive. The aspect of the city is perfectly tranquil, though not at all gay. No fears of mob violence are entertained by any one, notwithstanding rumors to that effect, which seem to be spread abroad in England and Belgium. Public order was never more perfect than since the proclamation of the Republic.

RISE AGAINST THE INVADERS

And create indestructible ramparts. He invokes the memory of 1792 to expel a foe introduced by a hateful and implacable empire.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

LONDON, September 14.—A dreadful railroad accident occurred at Tamworth, in the county of Stafford, this morning. The train known as the "Irish mail," which left Holyhead, Wales, late last night, when entering Tamworth was thrown from the track by a misplaced switch. The entire train, mostly composed of passenger coaches, was plunged in Trent river. Thus far the bodies of the engineer and four passengers have been recovered. There is much confusion at the scene of the disaster, and it is almost impossible to get a correct account. The loss of life has been fearful.

BERLIN, September 14.—The party of socialists at Brunswick who were intriguing against

THE PRUSSIAN THRONE,

Have been sent to prison on the Russian frontier.

Several regiments of the Prussians have been armed with Chassepots captured from the French.

THE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION AT LAON

whereby the Citadel was destroyed, is still a mystery though the Prefect of the department and a number of the prisoners have been subjected to a rigid examination by Baron von Moltke.

LONDON, September 14.—If the plan of the Prussians is realized, they must have

SEVEN ARMY CORPS BEFORE PARIS

this morning.

It would seem that the

FRENCH AND GERMAN FLEETS

are now in sight of each other near the Island of Heligoland in the North Sea.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

FLORENCE, September 14.—The following official news has just been made public: The Papal troops have evacuated the town of Terrecina. The Italians were warmly welcomed at Viterbo and elsewhere. On their approach upon Pontifical territory the Papal troops fraternized with the Italian troops.

Gen. Cadorne's advance southward from Viterbo was stopped for a time at Civita Castellano. The Papal Zouaves at that place opened fire on the Italians.

A BATTLE ENSUED,

Which lasted about an hour, when the Pontifical force surrendered. They were then taken to Spoleto as prisoners of war.

TROOPS MARCHING ON ROME.

Lieutenant General Bixio holds Corneto, about twelve miles from Civita Vecchia. The Fourth Corps left Cirita Castellano late last night, after reducing the Castle. This force is now marching on Rome.

PRESERVING STRICT NEUTRALITY,

England will present to Prussia any propositions offered by France, and act the part of a sincere friend. It cannot, however, be expected that England will join any power in uttering threats to Prussia, nor can England even positively promise to urge upon Prussia the acceptance of any offer which France may be disposed to make to her."

Thiers firmly but courteously said, upon this, that he saw nothing to be looked for from England then in the matter, and that the negotiations undertaken by the continental powers, with a hope of England's co-operation, must probably be suffered to fall through. The interview shortly after ended.

THE ENGLISH CABINET DENOUNCED.

Upon making public, late in the afternoon, the above interview, an impromptu meeting of the people was called, and a great crowd assembled in Trafalgar Square There were many speakers, among them Oder and Justin McCarthy. The Government was denounced in the bitterest and most unmeasured terms for its cours toward the French Republic. The Cabinet was declared to be a Cabinet of treason to human rights and to the peace of Europe. The example of America was invoked amid the most tremendous cheers from the multitude.

Immense applause followed the sentiment that if the right of the people to establish a Republic in France was to be denied, it would soon become the duty of the people to

ESTABLISH A REPUBLIC IN ENGLAND.

A great Democratic meeting is called to be held in Hyde Park on Sunday next, and it is in contemplation to form a grand Democratic procession in honor of the establishment of the French Republic.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS ARE ANNOUNCED.

With the same object in Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol and Edinburg.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, September 14.—Evening—Consols for money 92¾. Account, 92¾. American securities steady. 5-20 steady; '62s, 90; '65s, 89; '67s, 88; 10-40's, 85. Stocks quiet. Erie, 18; Illinois, 112¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 29.

LIVERPOOL, September 14.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 9¾d; New Orleans, 9¾d. sales, 18,000 bales. California white wheat, at 9s 9da9s 10d; red western, No. 2, 8s 2d winter, 9s 3da9s 4d; Western flour, 23s. Corn, No 3 mixed, 28s 9d. Oats, 2s 9d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 35s. Provisions—Pork 120s. Beef, 118s Lard 73s. Cheese, 61s 6d. Bacon, 57s. Cumberland, 67s for short ribs. Turpentine, 33s 6d.

LONDON, September 14.—Tallow, 44s 8d. Linseed oil 32s 5da32s 10 and buoyant.

ANTWERP, September 14—Petroleum firm at 51f 25c.

MEDICAL.

Hoofland's German Bitters!

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Hoofland's Podophyllin Pill,

HOOFLAND'S GREEK OIL.

Hoofland's German Bitters.

A BITTERS WITHOUT ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS OF ANY KIND,

Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure juices or VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS and BARKS (or as medicinal'y termed, extracts,) the worthless and inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in one bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principle extracted in that country by a Scientific Chemist and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use, they can not make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

Hoofland's German Tonic

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per bottle, which many person, think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound will most certainly be cheated.

They are the Greatest Known Remedies

For Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Jaundice, Disease of the Kidneys, Eruptions of the Skin, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or impurity of the Blood.

Read the following symptoms:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Soar Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits. All these indicate Disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs combined with impure blood.

The use of the Bitters or Tonic will soon cause the above symptoms to disappear, and the patient will become well and healthy.

Dr. Hoofland's Greek Oil,

LIGHTNING CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PAINS AND ACHES.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY.—It will cure all kinds of pains and aches; such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Frost-Bites, Headaches, Pains in the Back and Loins, Pains in the Joints Limbs, Stings of Insects, Ringworms, etc.

TAKEN INTERNALLY.—It will cure Kidney Complaint, Backaches, Sick Headache, Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, Fever and Agbe, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, etc.

Dr. Hoofland's Podophyllin,

OR SUBSTITUTE FOR MERCURY PILL.

Two Pills a Dose.

The most powerful, yet Innocent Vegetable Cathartic known.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach, and bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more Powerful, Acting and Searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these Pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They *never fail*.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and extreme Costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The Tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the nerve, *regulates* the Liver and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain its hold, or ever again assail you.

These medicines are sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES, that are so universally used and recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers, everywhere throughout the United States, Canadas, South America, and the West Indies. sep1:T&F-w1yr

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE CENSUS.

The Population of Pittsburgh and Allegheny—Number of Dwellings and Manufacturing Establishments—Deaths during the Year.

Pittsburgh.

WARDS.	Population	No. Dwellings	Deaths during year	Manufacturing Establishments
First	4336	784	70	.....
Second	3001	731	48	.....
Third	2652	552	36	.....
Fourth	3332	479	32	43
Fifth	4902	649	77	47
Sixth	7847	1046	148	.....
Seventh	4783	910	73	14
Eighth	5648	1044	54	14
Ninth	4934	696	85	.....
Tenth	3198	451	.....	.....
Eleventh	4802	833	66	27
Twelfth	6697	1022	.....	.....
Thirteenth	3329	602	52	23
Fourteenth	4703	886	57	.....
Fifteenth	3290	552	38	.....
Sixteenth	3090	562	39	14
Seventeenth	5161	878	84	.....
Eighteenth	822	126	6	.....
Nineteenth	2448	476	21	48
Twentieth	2273	405	15	24
Twenty-first	2502	273	18	30
Twenty second	984	159	10	.....
Twenty-Third	1398	239	11	.....
Totals	86254	14799	910	285

Allegheny.

First	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second	9010	1367	100	45
Third	12568	1860	78	183
Fourth	10302	1300	48	62
Fifth	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sixth	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seventh	3200	815	55	26
Eighth	2182	303	30	59
Totals	36962	5945	311	278

THE SOUTH SIDE MURDER.

Additional Evidence—The Man Sauvag not Run over by a Wagon, but Cruelly Murdered.

Additional testimony was produced yesterday before the Deputy Coroner which goes to show, very conclusively, that Sauvag was cruelly murdered by parties who followed him for that purpose. Mr. Jos. Brown who drove past the place but a few moments before in a light buggy saw Sauvag on the road. He drove to the Monongahela bridge and returned but observed no wagon going either way. When he came back the man was dead, his neck having been broken and his head covered with bloody wounds.

Another witness testified that he saw Sauvag on the road but a few yards from where he was found, and behind him were two men. He overheard them say: "Can't you get him on this side of the road?" The other replied: "Never mind; we will get him up here a piece."

The Deputy Coroner will adjourn the inquest on Saturday, not being satisfied with the opinion of the South Side doctors, that the man was run over by a wagon. Scarcely any one on that side of the river believes it, and from the evidence before the Coroner, it will be pretty hard to get a jury—unless they are afraid of their own necks—to say they believe it. Everything about the case goes to show that Sauvag was followed by parties with the wicked intent of putting him out of the way. And how effectually they did their work his ghastly countenance the next day revealed.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Accident to a Sleep Walker—He Falls From a Porch and is Killed—History of his Troubles.

Yesterday morning the body of a man named Frederick Komner was found beneath the porch in front of George Bausman's tavern on the Pine Creek road, some three miles from Allegheny City.

Deputy Coroner Donaldson immediately visited the locality and empanneled a jury determined if possible to see whether or not this was another of those cold blooded murders which have been so frequent in this locality within the last thirty days.

Dr. McQuade, of Etna borough, was summoned to make the examination. He found the back of the skull broken in, a wound of about four inches long and two deep, as if the man had fallen head foremost from the top of the porch and struck the steps beneath. His right eye was punched nearly out of his head as he lay on his back some three feet from the steps. The doctor thought that he had turned over and the corner of the steps had inflicted the eye wound.

HIS HISTORY.

About eighteen months ago Charles Kumner became acquainted with a young woman in Birmingham. They were very intimate, but marriage on his part, it is claimed, was not thought of. She, however, contemplated it seriously, and made it serious for him, for she landed him in jail on a very grave charge. After he was confined in jail for a short time, and she was confined in Birmingham, he agreed to marry her, which he did, and regained his liberty. Preferring, however, to live in the vicinity of Shaler township where he had other fascinating female friends, he stayed there and she stayed in Birmingham with her parents.

THEY MAKE IT UP.

A few days ago he announced to the tavern-keeper, Mr. Bausman, his intention of going back to Birmingham and living with his wife. He sent all his clothes to be washed, visited his wife, made it all up and set a day for his return. But the fate seemed to be against him, he could not get ready. Last Monday he took a ride with Bausman and in coming back towards the tavern wanted to stop for his clothes but the tavern-keeper would not stop, he told him he could go back again and get them. His brother, a young man lately from Germany, roomed with him. Frederick came up stairs and sat by their room window a long time and at last fell asleep. The nail marks of his shoes were found on the window sill and on the top of the porch under the window. The tavern-keeper had locked all the doors when he came in and it is thought Kummer got out of the window to go after his clothes he had left to be washed. His brother says he was in the habit of walking in his sleep and believes he was entirely unconscious when he went out of the window. The verdict of the jury was, "accidental death."

The Best.

The Esty Cottage Organs are admitted by all competent to judge, to be the perfection of reed instruments. This is not strange, when it is considered that the "Esty" contains more valuable improvements than all others. Its tones are clear, sweet, round and full. The tremolo and vox jubilante are only found perfect in this instrument. No organ maker in the world, can boast of so many valuable improvements and superior facilities for manufacturing as Esty, who is the pioneer reed organ builder in America. The sole agents for Pittsbburgh and Western Pennsylvania, are Barr & Knake, No. 12 Sixth street, near Suspension Bridge. Also for the celebrated "Schomacker," "Bradbury," "American" and other Pianos. The latest musical publications always on hand. sep12:1td&w

POLITICS IN BEAVER COUNTY.

The Rascality of Radical Legislators—A Nice Fight Going on—A Stormy Meeting, Etc.

BEAVER, PA., September 8, 1870.

Editors Pittsburgh Post:

The Democracy of this county being without a paper at present, I scribble the following which I hope you will insert.

The barefaced rascality and open corruption practiced by the Radical legislators for the past few years is at last telling against the party who upheld them, and their best men, and those who have any respect for themselves are becoming disgusted, and at the coming election will either stay at home and not vote at all, or will vote the Democratic ticket, at least such is the case in our county. Another thing may help us this fall in the election of our Legislative candidate, and that is the fight going on between the Quay and Weyand, or rather the Quay and Irwin factions of the Radical party, and in which each clique assumes to be the god-and morality wing of the party. At present it is really amusing to listen to the wise ones on each side charging the other with being bought and owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad; the Quay clique trying to create the impression that a great quantity of money is to be used in our county by the Irwin clique to defeat Shurlock, and trying to create the impression also that he is being abused and persecuted for being an honest man. The Irwin wing on the contrary make it appear that he is dishonest in politics, tricky and not to be trusted; and made a desperate effort to force him to withdraw, but as the saying is he "don't scare worth a cent." Their County Committee had a stormy meeting last Saturday, but the Quay faction had things pretty much their own way, and passed resolutions and decided matters to suit themselves, being largely in the majority. A resolution was put through endorsing Shurlock and also his course in the Legislature last winter, and (I suppose) for supporting Mr. Mackey also. They also decided that Dr. Chandler had not made out his case, and had proved nothing, although it is said he had the certificates of enough respectable voters over and above what he was credited with in the count last fall to have elected him (Chandler) and that Dr. Shurlock was legally and honestly elected.

The amusing part of it is to hear them preaching honesty, when of course it is simply a fight between the ins and the outs for the loaves and fishes, or Pennsylvania Railroad favor and money, both cliques either being (or would like to be) owned and controlled by that great moving power of the Legislature.

As yet the Quay wing have decidedly the upper hand. It is also currently reported and generally believed that if a certain aspirant for high political honors (one Mr. W.) had been successful, that the family would have been more harmonious, and that this fight would have been laid over, at least until after October 11th. Who knows? VOX POPULI.

AQUATIC.

The Four-Oared Race on the Monongahela River on Saturday—The Coulter Crew Decline to Make a Start—The McKee Club Wins.

The fouling of the New York with the McKee boat on Saturday week was decided by the judges as good ground for having the race pulled over, and as previously stated, the day fixed was Saturday. Early in the afternoon the steamer "Three Lights" was occupied by those interested in the affair, and by half-past two o'clock she put into the middle of the stream to lay there waiting for the crews to get ready. The water swarmed with small craft, but on the shore the crowds were slim and not very enthusiastic. They did not expect much and would not have been surprised if another foul took place.

When three o'clock came, the hour for the start, the two crews, the Chambers and McKee, reported that the Coulter crew had been changed by the substitution of Gordon Jackson for another of the crew. Coulter sat in the bow and Jackson was at stroke. This made the other crew a little apprehensive, and the judges called the Coulter crew over to explain to them that the other crews might be induced to allow them to row. Before the spokesman had time to get through, the Coulter men dipped their oars and pulled away down the river. A long wait was made, but without effect, so the word was given and the Chambers and McKee crews started.

It was the opinion of the knowing ones that the McKees would come in two minutes ahead, but when they saw the Chambers men make an excellent start and dash away in earnest for the first half mile, the opinion was changed. After the first half mile the McKee showed clear ahead though and came up to the stake boat on the first lap in good style, but not pulling their best by any means. Their time for the first three miles was sixteen minutes thirty-five seconds. The McKee came in winner in twenty-four minutes twenty-three seconds, beating the Chambers crew by three and a half minutes. The race was for four hundred dollars first prize, and one hundred dollars second prize.

The prizes were presented at Jimmy Hammill's saloon at eight o'clock in the evening.

Lowry for Congress.

The Erie *Observer* says that Mr. Lowry's determination to be a candidate for Congress, instead of for the Senate, has disarranged the programme for that office, and the party in Crawford, it is said, are willing to appoint conferees to meet those from our county for the purpose of making a nomination. The call for Mr. Lowry to be a candidate reads as follows:

"The undersigned Republican voters of Erie county, request that you permit the use of your name as an independent Republican candidate for Congress, in this district, and you shall receive our cordial support.

Mr. Lowry has published the following letter in response. It confirms what we said last week, that he would not run without feeling assured that his chances of success were almost absolutely certain:

ERIE, Sept 5, 1870.

To Perry Devore, Jas. S. Johnson, L. Dobbins, Joshua Fallenshee, S. B. Kingsbury, Charles Stowe, and about twelve hundred others of Erie county:

GENTLEMEN—The call signed by yourselves, and some twelve hundred other Republicans, asking me to become an independent Republican candidate for Congress, has been duly considered. Under ordinary circumstances I should doubt the propriety of acceding to your solicitations; but to a request so numerously signed by my constituents while in the Senate, among whom I recognize hundreds of the most earnest and consistent Republicans in the county, I do not feel like replying in the negative. Therefore, if there is no other candidate in opposition to Judge Schofield, I have concluded to allow the use of my name for that office. And if I should receive a majority of the votes of the independent electors of the district, I hereby pledge myself to use all the energy I am capable of in carrying out your wishes, and in serving faithfully out the interests of the people of the whole district.

I am, very respectfully, gentlemen,

Yours, &c., M. B. LOWRY.

THE FALL STYLES.

Another Immense Opening of Trimmings—Hats and Flowers, Plumes and Ribbons, Velvets and Illusions, Real Jet Jewelry, Etc., at the Wholesale and Retail Emporium of Messrs Jos. Horne & Co.

Not to be interested in the styles of the season, bespeaks, in this day and age of the world, a woful lack of taste. Since there is no getting over the stern and irrevocable maxim that "vanity is the spice of life," in dress as well as in other things, variety and change go to make up the pleasant phases of life. However charming one style or fashion may be for the time being, it must inevitably give way sooner or later, to some rival more bright and fresh and piquant, and take its place with the things that were beautiful in their time, but have outlived their prestige and their day of triumph.

We are led to these remarks by a recent visit to the warerooms of Messrs. Joseph Horne & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Market street, who are among the foremost in this country in the introduction of the very newest styles. The extensive warerooms of the firm which are the largest in this city, have been extended by the addition of the spacious second story room nearest Fourth avenue, all of which are filled with the latest novelties in their line.

THE IMPORTATIONS

Of the firm this season far exceed any preceding one. Their orders were given in May last, long before the commencement of the Franco-Prussian war, and while prices ruled low. The consequences are they are enabled to offer the most exquisite plumes, ribbons, sashes, satins, etc., at lower prices than are at present asked the jobbing trade by eastern importers—indeed, had the firm been so disposed, they could have closed out in New York their entire assortment of French goods at the same prices they are now asking their retail trade—but the reputation of their house was foremost in view, and their customers can now enjoy the advantages of its good management—something we know their friends will not be slow to take advantage of. The display of

HATS AND BONNETS,

In velvet, satin and straw is unusually large, varied and beautiful. Among the new styles may be mentioned the Comet, Rhine, Vista, Brigand, Orient, Prince, Diamond, Gipsey, Bonnie and Stella—certainly enough to please all tastes. These can be had either plain or trimmed, as desired.

REAL JET JEWELRY.

This article of ladies' ornament is coming fast into vogue, and will be greatly in demand this season. Messrs. Horne & Co., fully alive to the wants of the trade, have imported a large and fine line of these articles, all beautiful, consisting of breastpins, earrings, bracelets, necklaces, sleeve buttons, charms, etc. Those desiring the real jet goods would do well to call early.

VELVETS, FEATHERS, WHITE AND WOOLEN GOODS, TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, ETC.

The display of the above goods, as well at everything connected with the notion and trimming business, has never been excelled in these parts. In the line of Feathers, all kinds are offered, both plain and fancy, while the assortment of mourning flowers is especially worthy of inspection. Black silks, black and colored satins and velvets, ribbons from No 1½ to 250 of the Messrs. Horne's importation, as well as an endless variety of woolen sacks, hoods, cloaks, shawls, white goods, illusions, fringes, neckties, hosiery, gloves, buttons, shirt fronts, towels, nankins, velvet ribbons, country flannels, balmoral skirts, hoops, underwear for ladies, gentlemen and children, all go to make up one of the largest and most attractive displays, in that line ever offered in this city.

DEALERS AND OTHERS

Would do well to make a note of the above and pay a visit to the popular emporium, Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Market street, where new goods are arriving daily.

SPECIAL NOTICES

A NEW SENSATION.
THE AROMATIC
FURNITURE POLISH.
The large and increasing sale speaks for the merits of the preparation. For sale only by
JOSEPH FLEMING, Sole Agent,
No. 84 Market Street.

ORIENTAL CREAM
Beautifies the Complexion!
Ladies who demand a par excellent article for the toilet—of bone—generally use
Gourand's Oriental Cream,
Universally admitted to be the best and purest preparation in use. So say the majority of the fair sex, and their decree must be law. It is free from all deleterious ingredients, and harmless in its application. Ladies will be sure to get the genuine preparation by calling at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
No. 84 MARKET STREET,
Corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HALL'S
VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.
It will positively Restore Gray Hair to its Original color
It keeps the hair from falling out. It is the best dressing in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair, healthy, soft and glossy.
For sale by all druggists.
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N.H., Proprietors.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

THE SLIME OF THE RIVER
Nile is not more filthy or mal-odorous than the thick sediment of the hair coloring preparations sold in darkened bottles. Per contra, PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, the only article that will renew the natural color of grey hair, has no sediment, and is perfectly transparent. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. se5:1wd

JUST OUT,
"CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES," For Colds, Coughs, Sore Throats, and Bronchitis, none so good, none so pleasant, none cure as quick.
RUSHTON & CO.,
10 Astor House, New York.
Use no more of those horrible fasted nauseating "BROWN CUBEB THINGS." dec20

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AYER'S
Hair Vigor,
For Restoring Gray Hair to its Natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or Gray Hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a
HAIR DRESSING,
Nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE, $1.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH,
Wholesale Agents.
au16:17:Stawdeow&eow-w

BACKACHE.
ALL DISEASES OF THE URINARY Organs, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, or any affections that interfere with the functions of these organs, always cause great pain and weakness in the small of the back and loins. To relieve this, a diuretic medicine is necessary.
Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills
Have been thoroughly tested for the past thirty-eight years, and pronounced the most efficient Diuretic ever discovered. They are purely vegetable and contain no mercury. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box.
GEORGE A. KELLY,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
28 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VALABLE FARM
FOR SALE.
A No. 1 farm for sale, containing 55 acres, in Allegheny county, Pa., within one half mile of the Washington pike, nine miles from Pittsburgh, one half mile of the Chartiers Valley Railroad, one-half mile of Bridgeville, handy to stores and church; one-half of the land is cleared and in a good state of cultivation. A LOG HOUSE, new frame stables, Ox Cribs, Wagon Shed, and a Never Failing Spring, and a young orchard. It adjoins the farms of Isaac Craig, Dr. Presties and James Blackmore. THOMAS A. McKOWN,
sep8 4mw Moorhead P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa.

AGENTS WANTED FOR GEO. E. WARING'S NEW ILLUSTRATED FARM BOOK—THE HANDY BOOK OF HUSBANDRY. A Guide for Farmers, Young and Old. Fully endorsed by the *American Agriculturist*, the *New York Tribune*, and by personal letters from the Presidents of the following named State Agricultural Societies: New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa; Leading Farmers, Hon. W. S. Clark, *President of the Mass. Agl. College*, says: It is one of the cheapest and best books on Agriculture, and should be in the hands of every farmer. A splendid selling book in the hands of active men and women. Address the Publishers, E. B. TREAT & CO., 654 Broadway, New York. Also an indispensible book in every household, OUR HOME PHYSICIAN, a new and reliable family medical guide, by DR. GEO. H. TAYLOR, of New York. It is great demand, as thousands are eager to know how to save Money, Health and Life. sep6:2tw

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Patrick McMasterson, late of the borough of Birmingham, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the same will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES SALISBURY, J. P.,
au8:11d&6w Administrator.

$1,000 PER WEEK
Can be made on the quiet, without risk, and without interfering with your other business. Address, confidentially, B. SUMNER, 704 Broadway, New York. sep8:1tw

$60 A WEEK PAID AGENTS IN A new business. Address, Saco Novelty Co., Saco, Me. sep3:1yw

20,000 AGENTS WANTED
A WATCH GIVEN GRATIS to every person in the country, male or female, and sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address, W. H. CHIDESTER,
sep8:4w 267 Broadway, New York.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SEVERAL MEN who can give good reference as to ability and industry, to act as agents for the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machines, on a salary in this city and other territory. To men who prefer working in the country we will furnish horse, wagon, harness and general outfit. NO CAPITAL REQUIRED. Call on or address, WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
aug25:mw&f4w

DANIEL KINZER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Hemlock and Oak Sole-Leather, and Harness Leather, French and Domestic Kipp, Calf Skins, Findings and Shoe Furnishing Goods, Terry and Silk Elastics, Machine Silk, Boot and Shoe Uppers. Having purchased our spring stock at the reduced gold rates, we can offer special inducements. Also, sole agents for the Lock Shank Button, the greatest improvement of the age in shoes.
No. 65 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa. mh8

OVER $4,000,000 WERE PAID FOR Taxes to U. S. government during four years by the House of Lorillard. This amount is not exceeded by any Tobacco House in the world. Their Century Chewing Tobacco is now made of choice, sweet re-dried and sun-cured leaf of the best attainable varieties.
LORILLARD'S Yacht Club Smoking is made of Oronoko, of Hyco Leaf, of N. C. and Va., esteemed among judges as the finest tobacco for the purpose ever found, and prepared by an original and patented process, whereby the bitter and acrid properties, as well as the nicotine is extracted, rendering it mild and harmless to nervous constitutions; it has a delightful aroma, leaves no disagreeable taste, and will not burn the tongue if a good pipe is used.
The Eureka Smoking is also a favorite Brand, being made of choice Virginia and always burns free and smooth; has an agreeable flavor, but is of heavier body than the Yacht Club, and cheaper in price; by mixing these two together an article of any desired strength may be obtained.
As an evidence of the popularity of Lorillard's Smoking, would say over 10,000,000 packages were sold during 1869, and still the demand increases.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AIKEN & CO.,
Dealers in
Roofing Slate!
—AND—
TINNED SLATING NAILS,
Cor. 11th and Liberty Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders for Roofing solicited, and promptly attended to. ap9:w

BISSELL & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking, Parlor and Heating
STOVES!
Grate Fronts, Ranges
FENDERS, &c.,
235 Liberty and 242 Penn Sts.,
ap2:wtf PITTSBURGH.

DR. A. G. WALTER,
Nos. 66 AND 68 SIXTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its **Conservative part**, the saving and restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling, hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) *Deformities* of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, palsied limbs, curvatures of the spine and strabismus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivalled. jel1:1yw
Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m.

"ANCHOR" BEE HIVES!
CRONER & HAYS' PATENT,
PRONOUNCED BY COMPETENT AND Intelligent Judges to embrace more points of excellence than any Hive in existence. For information in regard to purchase of Hives, or rights, address,
Croner & Hays,
BOX 788 PITTSBURGH, PA.
Hives can be seen at all the leading Agricultural Houses. **Italian Queen Bees for Sale.**
Send for circular. ap9:3mw

BANK NOTICE—Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of the ARSENAL BANK, with banking and discounting privileges, and the general powers of Savings Banks of this Commonwealth, said Bank to be located in the Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, and to have the right to receive deposits, pay interest thereon, to issue bank notes to such extent as may be authorized, and loan resources on promissory notes, bonds and mortgages, or other adequate securities, at such rate of interest as may be agreed upon by the parties, and to have a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.
JOHN W. RIDDELL,
Solicitor for Association.
PITTSBURGH, June 17, 1870. jn16:6mw

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A splendid Farm of 165 acres in Beaver county, Pa., about 120 acres cleared, balance in good timber, is well watered by never failing springs, has a good orchard, good buildings, within one mile of a railroad station and the Ohio river. Price $14,000.
Also, a No. 1 Farm of 127 acres in Beaver Co., Pa., within ½ mile of the Ohio river, and railroad station, about 100 acres cleared, balance in timber, land all level and first class, a new brick house, new bank barn and other out buildings in good repair, well watered by springs, good Orchard and good road to the place. Price $11,000.
Also, a good Hotel, has license and is doing an extensive business. The house contains 8 rooms, halls and cellar, also a double porch, a good frame stable for twelve horses, a good ice house and other outbuildings—all in good repair. The reason the owner offers it for sale is old age and no help. There is a bargain in this property. Price $4,000.
Also, a number of choice properties in a little village on the Ohio river, consisting of residences and large lots, ½ mile from the railroad, has a good school house. Prices low and on easy terms.
Also, a farm of 57 acres, more or less, within one half mile from Leetsdale, on the P. F. W. & C. R. R., only 14 miles from the city. We will sell this in a whole, or in tracts from 5 acres up, to suit the purchaser, at $200 per acre.
We have also a number of choice farms, city and suburban property too numerous to mention. Therefore to parties wishing to invest in real estate we would say to give us a call, as we are personally acquainted with the properties we offer for sale, and are able to give true statements to any party inquiring for such. We are also willing to accompany any parties wishing to look at property, such defraying delay and trouble in finding it.
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BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS.
Price One Dollar Per Box. They are never known to fail. They can be used without detection or interference with business, and they will assuredly restore you to health. We will send a private circular on the subject of Youthful Errors, free, enclose stamp. Enclose the money, and address BRYAN & CO., 64 Cedar Street, N.Y., and on receipt they will be sent, well sealed, by mail.
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If you require a reliable remedy to relieve you, and remove Irregularities or Obstruction, why not use the best? A never-failing remedy will be found in DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS. They are safe and sure in ordinary cases. Price One Dollar Per Box.
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N. B.—Physicians' prescriptions prepared at all hours.
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A particular attention given to all female complaints, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Falling, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis, Ammenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dyamenorrhœa, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.
It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.
The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that give a full exposition of venereal and private diseases that can be had free at office or by mail in a sealed envelope for two stamps. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enables them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.
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WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not ever in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.
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WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetiser; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by Druggists. Price, One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE.
WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price, One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.
The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink. WARNER'S VITUM VITAE, or WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetiser and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also, at all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.
Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites. It will cure in every case. Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female Irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists Price One Dollar, or sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a Quarter.
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may14:1yw

FOLEY'S GOLD PENS.
For sale by
MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,
145 Wood Street.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

SYMPATHY WITH THE REPUBLIC.

LONDON, September 8.—An immense meeting was held at Newcastle-on-the-Tyne last evening to express sympathy with the French in the war against Prussia.

PARIS GOSSIP.

PARIS, September 8.—A new Corps called Guardians of the Peace, has been organized here.

The *Journal Officiel* of the Republic prints a letter from Washburne, the American Minister, declaring himself authorized to recognize the French Republic and offer the congratulations of the American Government and people, who hear with enthusiasm of the proclamation of a Republic unattended with bloodshed, and offer every sympathy with the great movement which is big with results and happy for France and mankind. The letter, after recalling the traditional friendship between the countries, closed with congratulations on the spirit of Jules Favre as Foreign Minister.

Jules Favre received all the employees in the foreign office who called to pay their respects to the new Minister. Favre made a speech, thanking them for the kindness they expressed toward him. He would make no changes in the officers at present as those accustomed to the business were too much needed. He demanded the devoted assistance of all in our national need.

Yesterday the Foreign Ambassadors had meetings with the Ministers.

General Venoy appeared before the Minister and furnished explanations of his late march toward Paris. He affirmed that he was closely pressed by the advance of the Prussians during the whole march

The Committee of Defense meets permanently.

Nearly all the Deputies of the majority in the Corps Legislatif have left Paris.

Gambetta, Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular to the Prefects of the departments bidding them to think only of the war and of the restoration of calmness and security, which are now alone productive of strength. "Postpone every thought," says M. Gambetta, "save that for the national defense."

The *Official Journal* of the Republic says a new loan is contemplated. Paris is provisioned for two months for two millions of men.

HAVRE, September 8.—Martial law has been declared here.

MADRID, September 6.—All classes of people here are content with the French revolution. The Republicans here have sent congratulations to the new government by telegraph. In view of the late important events, the Constituent Cortes has been called to meet on the 25th of September.

THE EX-PRINCE IMPERIAL.

The *Independent Belge*, describing the arrival of the Prince Imperial at Mons, says: "He was attended by three persons, dressed in plain clothing, one of them being Captain Duperre, of the na-

There being no carriage at the station, the party took an omnibus to the Hotel de La Couroun, on the Grand Place, where a dense crowd had collected. The prince showing some alarm, the landlord pacified him, saying: 'Have no fears Monseigneur; you are in a neutral, peaceful country, where harm cannot befall you.' After a hasty lunch the Prince left, thanking the host and attendants. He is greatly changed since he left St. Cloud, a fortnight ago, and looks very pale. Soon after his arrival, his suite, consisting of nineteen persons, and the Prince, left Mons for Ostend, whence on Monday he sailed for England."

THE CAPTIVE EX-EMPEROR.

LONDON, September 8.—Mr. Drummond Hay, a banker writes to the *Post* an interesting letter of the Emperor Napoleon while a prisoner. He says: Before long we gained the rear of the Emperor's train. The cortege was one of great length. We had a good opportunity of seeing it as it passed over the bridge at right angles with the main road. First came the Emperor's own carriage, a traveling Berlin, then an open carriage, after these two carriages somewhat like prison vans, all marked Service Militarie D' L'Emperor containing the members of his Staff. A number of horses followed, some mounted by imperial servants, in liveries. The horses were magnificent animals, over sixteen hands high. The postillions wore glazed hats, gay coats and scarlet waistcoats. There were relays of horses tor the carriages and hacks, saddle horses, and others beyond price.

About noon the Emperor alighted in Bouillon and walked to the hotel. The crowd of people was enormous, but were kept off by the Belgian troops. French officers of every grade, among them Prince Murat rushed about. The Emperor appeared at the window and the crowd hurrahed. The French prisoners were silent and made no response. It was impossible to find quarters and food at the hotel. The Emperor first, then his suite and the rest what they could get.

About two o'clock the Emperor, accompanied by General Castleman, came to the door of the railway station. He seemed well, his face showing no emotion. Although he leaned heavily on the arm of a servant who led him out, he walked firmly. He wore a red kepi, embroidered with gold, and carried a decoration on his breast.

Despatches were handed him and he sat for a time out of doors on a platform and wrote replies. He afterwards paced up and down the platform smoking cigarettes. He then returned to the waiting room and read the *Independence Belge*, until his special train arrived, when he departed.

THE FOLLOWING PROCLAMATION

Appears in the extras and is placarded about the city:

The country is in danger in the presence of the enemy. All differences of opinion and all oppositions should disappear before the general safety. Accursed be he who can retain personal desires or prejudices in such a supreme moment. The undersigned set aside all opinions save one, that it is our duty to offer our most energetic and absolute assistance and make no condition save that the Republic be maintained. Let us all be buried in the ruins of Paris rather than agree to the dismemberment of France.

[Signed] Blanquel, La Cambre, the Tridor Brothers, Villeroure, Figuard, Laorand, Pilhea and others.

ADDRESS OF MINISTER WASHBURNE—AMERICA AND FRANCE.

PARIS, September 9.—The following is the address delivered by Mr. Washburne to the crowd of people and soldiers who came to serenade him last evening:

"I thank you on the part of my government for this demonstration. I shall have great pleasure in transmitting the thanks you express with so much eloquence for the recognition of the new Republic of France. In my communication, to which you make such a kind greeting, I have but made known the sentiment of the President and people of the United States of America who take profound interest in the great movement just inaugurated in France and desire most profoundly its success and the happiness and prosperity of the French people. Existing themselves under a Republican form of government, they know how to appreciate its benefits. With warm heart and language they felicitate their foreign allies in the accomplishment of a pacific revoluti on free from all stains of blood, and claiming the sympathy of all lovers of true liberty."

General Trochu has issued a proclamation, dated yesterday, ordering the Garde Mobile to the posts of honor. The defence of the ramparts has been entrusted to them.

GARIBALDI

Has offered his services to the French Republic.

THE LIFE OF THE EMPEROR

Will not be worth a moment's purchase in France, so intense is the indignation at his surrender of Sedan, when the army was confident of victory.

PARIS TO BE DEFENDED TO THE LAST DROP OF BLOOD.

PARIS, September 9.—Victor Hugo has written an address to the Germans of which the following is an extract:

"You may take the fortress; you will find the rampart. You may take the rampart; you will find the barricade. You may take the barricade; and then who knows the resources of patriotism in distress? You will find the sewers mines of powder, ready to blow the whole streets into the air. This will be the terrible sentence you must accept.

"To take Paris stone by stone; to slaughter Europe on the spot; to kill France in detail; in each street, in each house—that great light must extinguish soul by soul. Germans, hold back! Paris is formidable! Think a while before her walls! All transformations are possible for her. In her indolence she gives you the measure of her energy. She seems to sleep; she will awake; her thought will leap from its scabbard, like a sword and the city which yesterday was her Siberia to-morrow may be Sargossa."

THE PRUSSIANS "ONLY TEN MILES AWAY."

LONDON, September 9.—The Prussians are advancing on Paris rapidly. Their cavalry are already within ten miles of the city fortifications.

The Northern Railway has been cut by the Prussians.

The main body of the army is within thirty miles of Paris.

Tremendous consternation exists in the vicinity of the capital, and great excitement in Paris itself.

TROYES, September 9.—The Prussians passed Vitry-Le-Francaise yesterday. Their scouts make enormous requisitions on the surrounding country, and declare everywhere in the name of the King of Prussia that conscription is abolished.

MARSHAL MACMAHON

Is severely wounded in the leg and a prisoner at Boult, near Sedan.

M. FAVRE'S REPLY TO MINISTER WASHBURNE.

PARIS, September 9.—The *Official Journal* of the Republic to-day publishes the reply of Jules Favre to Minister Washburne. He says he considers it a happy augury for the French Republic to have obtained her first recognition from the United States, who founded their wise and careful institutions on independence and civil virtue, and in spite of the terrible ordeals they have passed through with unshaken firmness, their faith in the great principle of liberty whence issued dignity and prosperity. Nations deserving to become masters of their destiny must follow the course pursued by you; must take as symbols the love of industry and respect of the rights of all. This is the programme of the government just established here, from an unfortunate crisis, the result of the follies of Napoleon. But at this moment we can have only one care, to deliver the nation from the enemy. Then, again, we have the benefit of your example and your persevering courage. In the accomplishment of this task, we count upon the support of all men of heart, and all Governments interested in the triumph of peace. In the strong justice of our cause we have firm hope of success, and the adhesion of the Government of Washington gives us confidence. The members of our Government request that we make known to you their gratitude, and beg you to transmit it to your Government.

STRASBURG OFFERS TO CAPITULATE.

CARLSRUHE, September 8.—A flag of truce left Strasburg yesterday, conveying a proposition for its surrender from Gen. Ulrish. The General proposed a cessation of hostilities; the French garrison of 2,000 men to leave the citadel, which is to remain in the hands of France, but he pledged, however, to fire no guns, and take no part in the present war; the remainder of the garrison to be released, the officers bearing their side arms and the Prussians to hold possession of the city.

The terms were immediately rejected and

THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

Of the fortress demanded, the garrison to become prisoners, the officers to be released on parole and suffered to wear their side arms.

General Ulrich then asked permission for all civilians to leave the city. This was refused except women and children. A supply of lint and medicines was granted. The French commander was allowed forty-eight hours to consider the proposal for an unconditional surrender.

(Tribune Special.)

PROTESTS AGAINST INFALIBILITY.

MUNICH, September 9.—Twenty-six German professors of of law and medicine have added their signatures to the protests of the Theological Faculty against the results of the Ecumenical Council.

CARING FOR THE WOUNDED FRENCH

ROCHEFORT'S POPULARITY WITH THE MASSES.

PARIS, September 9.—The people today attack the *Marseillaise* on account of Cluseret's reactionary article in yesterday's issue. They broke the forms and burned all the papers they could find. This action is doubtless due to Rochefort's denunciation of the course of that paper, and proves how great is his influence with the people. The journals may praise his patriotism and sincere desire for the maintenance of public order.

PARIS TO BE STARVED INTO SURRENDER.

The *Siecle* says: It is asserted from the best source, that in answer to the representations of the inhumanity of bombarding Paris, the King of Prussia said he would not have recourse to such an extremity. He would take the place by the aid of famine, as it is evident that at least nine hundred thousand troops will be needed to entirely surround the city.

The *Siecle* concludes: All the Prussian reserves will be summoned for the siege. It says: This is the reason for the creation of seventy-six new squadrons of cavalry, and adds that it is time that France would also organize her cavalry.

Switzerland has recognized the Republic of France.

UNPLEASANT RELATIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA.

PARIS, September 9.—It is reported in Diplomatic circles that England will not push intervention in favor of peace, owing to the existing unpleasant relations just now between the Cabinets at Berlin and London. The Germans are incensed because England continues to sell arms to private individuals who deliver them to France.

"ON TO PARIS!"

PARIS, September 10.—4:50 P. M.—The Prussian scouts appeared at Moltmerail and various other places. Two corps, of one hundred thousand men each, are advancing in that neighborhood. The telegraph to Soissons has been cut.

LONDON, September 10.—The Prussian advance was reported at Soissons last night. It is said the Prussiaas hold Epernay and Chateau Thierry. Four thousand Prussians passed Vitry le Francaise yesterday.

BAZAINE CUTS HIS WAY OUT OF METZ.

There is considerable excitement in the city this evening on the receipt of the favorableness of the report in circulatian that Bazaine had succeeded in cutting his way out of Metx, through the Prussian army, and is now marching toward Paris. The report had a very decided effect on the Bourse and rentes advanced to fifty-five francs.

[Herald Special.]

BAZAINE SORTIES SUCCESSFULLY.

NANCY, September 9, via LONDON, 10. Bazaine in his recent sally inflicted a heavy loss upon the Saxon landwehr at Pont-a-Mousson.

The Prussians around Strasburg have captured a quantity of munitions intended for the garrison.

THE PRUSSIANS TO BE AT PARIS ON WEDNESDAY.

BRUSSELS, September 10.—At the present pace, the army of the Prince Royal and the Bavarians should be in their designated positions areund Paris on Wednesday next. From these points they will slowly close in on the French fortifications. The Prussian force was at Compeigne this forenoon.

[Herald Special.]

KING WILLIAM WILL IGNORE THE REPUBLIC.

LONDON, September 10.—Information received at the Prussian Embassy, in London, makes it certain that King William has resolved to ignore the Revolutionary Government at Paris, as destitute of all shodow of authority. In the event of occupying Parss, he will treat only with officials recognized by the Emperor Napoleon.

THE SIEGE OF STRASBURG—HEROIC DEFENSE AND GREAT SUFFERING.

KEHL, September 10.—The siege of Strasburg continues with great vigor. The Prussians are making the greatest efforts to secure its reduction. Four thousand Baden troops are working day and night in the third line of trenches quite near the city, and are under a constant fire from the defenses. Over two thousand citizens have been killed. The scream of the shells can be heard five miles. The beautiful cathedral is partly destroyed. There are now over five hundred cannon bearing on the citadel, and forty thousand Baden troops are ready to enter as soon as the walls are broken. There are over twenty thousand refugees within the walls, suffering all the horors of the bombardment. The fortifications are slowly burning.

The city is on fire in twenty different places, and the rabble are pillaging houses and making desruction of everything they can lay hold of. There are daily thunder storms, and the Rhine has risen, driving the inhabitants from the cellars. The people are fighting for places in sewers to escape destruction from the shells, which are poured by hundreds into the streets. Six hundred citizens were buried by falling buildings. Every night the horizon is starred for miles, like a mimic sunset, with the blaze of Baden batteries. Horse flesh is the only meat that can be obtained, and the people are on the verge of starvation. Awful scenes are witnessed. Many citizens are killed in bed, and the commander shoots at once all who talk of surrender. Mobs are rioting nightly and demanding surrender. The city has not been fired again since the 6th. It is under fire from three sides. The sluices which furnished the city with water, are destroyed, thereby adding to the sufferings of the people. It is known that there are 200,000 chassepots stored in the arsenal. The immediate surrender of the place is predicted. There are only 7,000 regular troops in the city.

THE KING AND THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, September 10.—Mr. Bancroft telegraphs that King William will resist all attempts at mediation until Paris is in his possession, and he would prefer that the United States should make the first advance in mediation.

THE EX-EMPEROR.

PARIS, September 10.—It is said that all was arranged for placing the Count of Paris on the throne among the German leaders, but it is now thought that King William has reconsidered his rejection of the scheme of Louis Napoleon and will try to carry it out. The intrigue is known to exist. It seems that Napoleon surrendered with the understanding that he should be replaced by King William upon the payment of full indemnity for the war expenses, and ceding Alsace and Lorraine to Prussia, after which an alliance was to be formed and certain German States of Austria and Italy were to be annexed to the North German Confederation. The King being disappointed by the prompt establishment of a Republic without bloodshed, was dumb struck, and has since been very angry. He listens to no one but Von Roon, the Secretary of War.

PROSPECTS OF AN ARMISTICE.

NEW YORK, September 11.—A Paris special last night says: The prospects of peace are more favorable. Austria and Russia have consented to negotiate with Germany, and have begun by insisting on an armistice. The envoys of Russia and Austria are authorized, in the name of all the neutral powers, to protest against any dismemberment of France, and if intervention secures a suspension of hostilities, the attempt will at once be made to adjust terms of peace.

ENGLAND'S POLICY DISTASTEFUL.

There is great indignation at Paris at Earl Granville's refusal to aid in the peace negotiations. His course is said to be inspired by the Queen, who approved of King William's recognition of Napoleon as Emperor, and wishes to make a Republic impossible.

THE EMPRESS VISITS THE PRINCE IN DISGUISE.

LONDON, September 11.—Nine o'clock. Thursday night, M. De Lesseps, who was not recognized at the time, walked into the Marine Hotel, at Hastings, and inquired for the Prince Imperial. M. Dupre, custodian of the Prince, was summoned After a brief conversation the gentleman left the house but soon returned with two ladies and dressed as Sisters of Charity. One of these was the Empress Eugenie. The Empress felt so strong that she was suffered to see the Prince without notice or or preparation.

The scene at the meeting of the mother and child was indescribable. Next day the Empress was taken ill, Dr. Blackstone and a surgeon were summoned to her. It is a remarkable coincidence that these medical gentlemen are the same who prescribed for Louis Phillippe on his landing at Hastings twenty-four years ago.

(Times Special.

AMERICAN PROTEST FOR PEACE.

LONDON, September 11.—Three energetic dispatches have gone through from Washington to Berlin, all against a continuance of the war.

PARIS PREPARED FOR A THREE MONTHS, SIEGE—THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE.

PARIS, September 10.—There is much alarm among holders of property in Paris as to possible disorders in case of a siege. The attitude of the lower classes is thought very threatening. Nevertheless the preparations of General Trochu for a siege go on with unremitting activity. Enormous supplies of ammunition have been received and distributed to the various fortresses within the past week. The forts at St. Denis, Romainvile and Aubervilliers are thoroughly equipped, and it is said the fortifications of the capital are entirely ready for a three months' defense. We have no accurate information as to the position of the German advance. Reports are hourly brought in but most of them are obviously based on the appearance of mere scouting parties, foragers or cavalry scouts along the line of the great railway. There is no authentic reason for believing that the enemy in force have even reached Rheims up to this time Still the impression here is, even among soldiers, that the Prussians will be in sight of Paris by Sunday morning next.

MIGRATION OF THE MINISTRY.

PARIS, September 10.—It is certain that the Ministers of Finance, War and Foreign Affairs will go to Tours at once. Gambetta will remain here, but will send a delegate to Tours. It is believed that even if communications are cut, matters have been so arranged that the authorities will manage to correspond between Tours and Paris.

The diplomatic corps has gone to Tours and will be followed next week by Favre, Gambetta, Seflo and other ministers.

[Herald Special.]

VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE.

PARIS, Sepremper 10.—An excited crowd was called together in front of the Hotel de Ville to-day, by the publication of a statement that King William has determined not to treat with the Republic, and in response to repeated calls was addressed by Jules Favre. He said no such definite announcement had been officially received. If, however, such action were taken, all France will fly to arms, and what is more, the fight for national existence will grow into a

RUSSIAN OPINION OF MINISTER FAVRE.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 9.—The *Journal* of this city, the semi-official organ, says in relation to Jules Favre's late circular: "The French government carries patriotism too far. If, rather than yield fortifications and soil no longer valuable, it invokes a war of extermination, Prussia will naturally exact double guaranties to secure its noble victories. It is difficult to appreciate the language of M. Favre. He asserts that the cause of France against Prussia is that of right and justice, when only in July his language was precisely the reverse.

THE GARRISON AT TOUL

Still holds out. They have made several effective sorties.

THE SITUATION AT STRASBURG.

BERLIN, September 9.—The third parallel of the Prussian approaches to the works at Strasburg have been completed. The course of the river Ill has been diverted from the channel which it has been supplying with water, to the ditches around the fortifications of Strasburg. The fortress has been damaged by the shot and shell, but the Cathedral has not yet received any serious damage.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

BERLIN, September 9.—The Emperor Napoleon arrived at the chateau of Wilhelmshohe on Monday. He was received graciously, and with his suite was conducted to his appointed residence. He appeared composed and cheerful. Hearing that the Republic had been proclaimed in France, he said: "The Germans on entering Paris, will bring about order in the machinery of state there." He, however, manifested no vindictive spirit towards his countrymen.

AFTER THE BATTLE OF WOERTH.

The Arrival of Car Loads of Wounded French Soldiers in Frankfort.

(Correspondence of the Boston Journal.)

There were fifty odd cars, mainly freight wagons, on the floors of which bountiful quantities of straw had been scattered. Here lay, in bloody and sometimes hardly distinguishable masses, the French and Prussians together. The first few cars were filled with dangerously wounded Frenchmen. In the group was one Turco and several Zouaves, a captain who had lost his epaulettes, and was stretched desparingly on the floor, and a lieutenant who was

SHOT THREE TIMES,

and whose right arm was already swollen to twice its natural size. The native courtesy of these unfortunate fellows was admirably exemplified by their feeble efforts to rise as we entered the car.

Most of the prisoners were wounded twice, generally in the arm or leg; most of the Prussians once only, either in the head, breast or lower limbs. The Bavarians, the very boys whom we had seen leaving Speyer a week before, were many of them savagely wounded, as they had indulged in so much hand-to-hand fighting. The Bavarians are to the German race what the Yankees are to the American, and have the same whimsical, picturesque way of talking. One little fellow, scarcely tall enough to be a soldier, and with a child's face, had part of his right hand shot away. He hailed me for cigars, and when I asked him where he was hurt, "Arch! nothing but a little scratch in the hand, and another in the leg. But I made him cold, the red breeches! He won't do it again!" Nearly all the Bavarians in the action—two brigades—were light-haired, blue-eyed boys, fresh and pure from the world, but, say the Frenchmen,

FEROCIOUS AS TIGERS.

in battle. These boys had heard before leaving Bavaria that the Turcos carried knives, and despatched the wounded with them. One whole regimeut therefore provided itself with the short, flat knives made in the mountains of Upper Bavaria, and announced this fact to their comrades Their colonel heard of it and commanded them to leave the cutlery behind. Thereupon they refused to march. Knowing their temper, he was obliged to submit, and many an Arab met his fate at the point of those short blades.

Frenchmen generally received, all along the line, better care than the Prussians. Some of them were affected to tears, others to sarcasm, but all admitted that their enemies were highly noble. Even the excited crowds were kept back, and when a wounded man was stripped and held down in his agony to have the festering or suppurated wounds probed, he was cared for as though he were a son of Germany.

In the cars, where Prussians and French were crowded, the best of feeling seemed to prevail. Prisoner and captor drank beer fram the same glass and helped to bandage each other's wounds. One stout Frenchman was supporting a poor Bavarian lad, who was shot through the face and was evidently fast sinking. I could never have believed the Prussians so excitable and emotional a people had I not seen them

WEEPING AND SOBBING

at the sight of the pain and misery of strong men. We had one Frenchman who was shot three times, and was bound to die standing, for he would walk, although he could not live many hours. He was surrounded by twelve Prussians, who ran hither and thither to procure whatever he needed, and cried like children when he was put on the stretcher and probed. They had lain on the wet earth together all one dreadful night, with the voices of the wind and rain, and the shrieks of dying men proclaiming to them the necessity of peace and good will, and were bound by strong chords of friendship then and there.

"*Voyez vous*," said one French officer to me, "these Prussians fire at very short range. They keep advancing when it seems certain death, and they almost aim deliberately. They lost double the killed we did; but there are not so many Germans as French badly wounded. The Bavarians club their muskets, the rascally infants, and they were as bad as our Turcos to call off. They wourdn't hear the bugles. Down in the valley between those two murderous hills *comme ca* (and he drew a map of the scen in the straw,) down there the dead of both sides were piled up so high, they served the Prussians for barracades. That long forest on the hill is

FULL OF DEAD.

and wounded now. There are no chances to bring them away; and some are so shot that they fight rather than suffer themselves to be moved.

POLITICAL.

Large Democratic Gains in Vermont—The Wyoming Election—Female Suffrage—Radical Nominations—The New York Nominations Complete.

BENNINGTON, September 8.—The returns show a large Democratic gain in the State. Woodbury, Shaftsbury, Arlington, Sunderland and Stamford elect Democrats to the General Assembly. Gardiner and Horribin are elected Senators from this county, the former by five hundred majority. The latter is a Democrat. The county usually gives one thousand four hundred Republican majority. Horribin leads both tickets in this town.

SARATOGA, September 8.—The following is the Republican State ticket as nominated: Governor, Stewart L. Woodford, of Kings county; Lieutenant Governor, Sigismund Kauffman, of Kings county; Comptroller, Abiah W. Palmer, of Dutchess county; Canal Commissioners, Absalom Nelson, of Erie, (long term), Alex. Barkley, of Washington, (short term); State Prison Inspector, John Parkhurst, of Clinton county.

CHEYENNE, Colorado, September 7.—The election yesterday passed off quietly throughout the Territory. Jones, Republican, was elected delegate to Congress by a small majority. Mrs. Church Howe, wife of United States Marshal Howe, is the first lady who ever voted for a delegate to Congress. The ladies voted generally throughout the Territory. They cast one hundred and seventy-one votes at the Cheyenne precincts.

DETROIT, MICH., September 8.—The Republicans nominated Wm. L. Stoughton for Congress in the Second District. The Democrats nominated Myron Ryder and N. B. Eldrige in the First District.

MADISON, WIS., September 8.—The Republican Convention, for the nomination of a candidate for Congress for the Twentieth District, met at Watertown on yesterday. On the fifteenth ballot the vote stood: Atwood, 11; Williams, 12; Hazleton, 9; Bingham, 4; Casswell, 4; Hall, 4, when the Convention adjourned until seven o'clock.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Second District of Wisconsin, which commenced its session at Watertown yesterday, the fifty-third ballot nominated Hon. George W. Hazleton of Columbia County for Congress. His competitors were Gen. Atwood, the present incumbent, of Dare, Williams, of Rock, Bingham, Hall and Caswell, of Jefferson. The last ballot stood Hazelton 27 Williams 17.

Gen. J. M. Rusk, of Virogua, was this morning nominated for Congress by the Republican Congressional Convention of the Sixth District of Wisconsin.

CINCINNATI, September 10.—Senator Thurman of Ohio, opened the Democratic campaign here to-night by a speech before the Young Men's Democratic Club, in Mozart Hall. He had a good audience.

He spoke against centralization, saying that no candid and intelligent man could deny that a revolution had been going on in our government for ten years, with a tendency to deprive the States and people of the rights heretofore considered by all parties as unquestionable, and to vest in the general government nearly every power that a government can posses over a people. The idea of leaving matters of local concern to the States and general concern to the Federal Government had been falling away since the Republican party had come into power, and would soon cease to exist. If that party continued in authority, though disposed to take a hopeful view of things, he believed that the reserved rights of the States would be threptened with little less than annihilation.

The question was, *Were the States to be reduced to mere departments or counties?* To this he was opposed, because it would break down the government.

He arraigned the Republican party for voting money into individual pockets by Congressional legislation, by a system of loans unfair to the government, by largely increasing the duties by which one dollar went into the Federal Treasury and three to manufacturers; by the sudden changes in Internal Revenue, giving the whisky ring opportunities of making large sums, and by astounding subsidies to railroad enterprises.

In speaking of the written debt, he said Johnson's administration paid one hundred and forty-seven million dollars, while Grant's had paid but one hundred and twelve million dollars of written and unwritten debt together. Johnson's had paid ten dollars to one paid by Grant's. He charged the Republican party with not intending to pay off the debt. The debt paid would destroy the National Banks, and the banks had power to control legislation. He instanced the Funding bill to show that the object was to prolong payment.

The administration had failed in its foreign relations. Our claims for indemnity from England were unsettled, while Cuba would have been free had our Government manifested the sympathy she ought.

Mr. Thurman closed by alluding to the Chinese question. He did not think a large Chinese immigration desirable. It would be a seriously disturbing element. A limited number of business men would come by reason of our relations with Asia. There would be no objections to that. It would add to our commerce and wealth. This was wholly different, however, from Coolie immigration, which was a species of Chinese slave trade. He had no sympathy with the cry for cheap labor and low wages. They gave rise to great public works, magnificent structures, but the benefit was gained at the expense of the suffering people.

Mr. Thurman was greeted with frequent and hearty applause.

CHICAGO, September 10.—During the sessions of the Democratic County Convention to-day, it was announced that Hon. Horatio Seymour was in town, a committee was sent to his hotel and brought the distinguished gentleman to the Convention which he addressed briefly. He thanked them for their kind reception and said that recent events had satisfied him that the power and destenies of the Federal Government were fast centering in the Mississippi and the Great West and he knew that in the keeping of such a people who were the blood and kindred of the East, the old landmarks and liberties would be sacredly preserved.

At Charlottsville, N. C., Saturday, E. Sayers, who was tried for the murder of Dr. Oliver, for the seduction of his daughter, was acquitted. The Judge remarked on discharging the prisoner that the verdict was a natural one, but it was neither in accordance with the law nor the evidence.

The Cherokee Council have passed a resolution authorizing the principal chief to inform the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of their willingness to receive the North Carolina Cherokees into their nation, provided they remove without expense to the nation, and also that no rights or benefits now claimed by them be paid until they shall have removed west and become identified as citizens of the nation.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

The Unanimous Nomination of Col. Sirwell for Congress.

The Democratic conferees of the Twenty-Third Congressional District, composed of the counties of Armstrong, Butler and part of Allegheny, met yesterday at noon at the St Charles Hotel.

John Gilpin, Esq., of Kittanning, was elected Chairman, and Mr. F. M. Hutchinson, Secretary. As each county had already instructed its Conferees for Col. Sirwell, the only duty for the Conferees was to ratify the same, which they did and soon after adjourned.

Republican Congressional Conference 23d District—McJunkin of Butler Nominated.

The Republican Congressional Conferees for the 23d District, composed of part of Allegheny and all of Butler and Armstrong counties have been in session at the Monongahela House, in this city. Thomas M. Marshall, John Heath and Stephen Geyer, represented Allegheny county, John M. Thompson, Gen. John N. Purviance and Dr. Crawford, Butler county; Wm. Templeton, H. Kelly and John Ralston, Armstrong county.

Mr. Marshall was elected Chairman of the Conference and Purviance, Secretary.

On Saturday sixty-one ballots were cast without a nomination, the Convention standing equally divided between Senator Graham, McJunkin, of Butler, and Darwin Phelps, of Armstrong, the present member. Yesterday Senator Graham massed his forces on McJunkin, nominating him.

Dissipation and Late Hours.

After the festal night comes the miserable next morning, with its headache, its qualms, its gloomy reflections. Business must be attended to, but neither mind nor body is fit for business. What is to be done? How are the energies of the system to be worked up; and its reserves of vitality brought out? How is the clouded brain to be cleared?—the languid and relaxed frame braced up for action? Under such circumstances a single wine-glass ful of Plantation Bitters will bring about an immediate and beneficial change, and a healthful glow will be diffused through the whole organization by the tonic operation of this wholesome cordial.

Sea Moss Farine, made from Pure Irish Moss, is considered by all who have used it to be a most delightful, healthful and economical food. w&w.

AFRICAN WINE.—It is generally known that Cape Colony produces the most delicious wines known on the face of the earth. A cargo received as a remittance by our neighbors Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. contain several varieties raised there, among which the Constancia commands the highest price of any wine in the world. Almost the entire crop of it is consumed in the palaces of Europe, this rare exception being sent to them in exchange for their medicines, which have long been the staple remedies of South Africa.—*Boston Journal.*

Cheaper than Before the War!

Epicures, are you aware that you can enjoy the luxuries of the dessert at a much cheaper rate than ten years ago? Science has converted a wild product of the Irish coast into an element of immeasurable dainties of the most wholesome, nutritious and delicious character; and the price of this new staple is less by one-half than that of any other article of the same class containing a like amount of nutriment. Need we say that Sea Moss Farine is the article referred to. The wealthy and enterprising New York company engaged in its manufacture are entitled to the thanks of every philanthropist for introducing this new source of excellent and agreeable food, at a price which places it within the reach of all. One experiment will convince the most skeptical that with Sea Moss Farine they can produce unequalled custards, puddings, jellies, charlottes, creams, sauces, &c., at less cost than before the war. The depot of the company is at 53 Park Place, New York.

No One

Doubts the value of a patent Universal Clothes Wringer, and no one after one trial, will find less reason for doubting the value of a Doty Washing Machine. If one is complete and labor-saving, so is the other.—*Cleveland (Ohio) Farmer.*

sep. 17-1tw&d.

We Advise

Every woman who washes to get a Doty Washer and a Universal Wringer. Get them if you have to live on one meal a day. You have no idea of their excellence. They will save money, strength, and even your life.—*Philadelphia (Pa.) Christain Recorder.* Sep 24-1tw&d.

The Universal Wringer

Has been in use in our family for years, giving entire satisfaction. We speak whereof we know when we say it is one of the best labor-saving machines ever invented, having several points of superiority over any wringer we have examined.—*New York Liberal Christian, April 2d,* 1870. 1td&w: oct. 15th.

After Giving

Doty's Crothes Washer and the Universal Wringer a fair trial, we are prepared to say that they are truly indispensable in any family.—*Indianapolis (Ind.) Houses wife.* oct1-1tw&d.

You Cannot

do a better thing for your wife on a washing day than provide her a Doty Washer and a Universal Wringer. It will keep aches from her back and arms, wrinkles from her forehead and roughness from her hands. It will do the work of a hired woman and save your linen from being scrubbed out and her temper from being chafed out.—*New York Weekly Tribune March 22d* oct8-1tw&d.

What Did It?

Lyon's Kathairon made my hair soft, luxuriant and thick, and Hagan's Magnolia Balm changed that sallow complexion into the marble beauty you now see. This is emphatically the language of all who use these articles. A fine head of hair and a refined complexion are the greatest attractions a woman can possess. The Kathairon and Magnolia Balm are just what will give them to you, and nothing else will. The Balm is the Bloom of Youth. It makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty. Both articles are entirely harmless, and very pleasant. They should be in every lady's possession.

Education

Is so much more general in America than in older countries that every one here knows the importance of using nothing food cooking purposes that is not known to be pure. Still some do not know, and it is for their benefit that we write that the "Empire Extracts" are almost the only pure flavoring extracts now offered, and as every bottle contains one-third more than those of other makers, they will recommend themselves. Cornwell & Sherman, New York, are the proprietors, but all grocers and druggists have them.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, {
Thursday, September 15, 1870. }

REMARKS—Trade was moderately active for the season, with a fair jobbing demand for most descriptions. In regard to prices we have but few changes to note and those will be found under their appropriate heads. Produce—The market is well supplied with the various descriptions and we can report a fair business doing at current rates. The prospect for a big fall trade is favorable, indications point that that way. The leading operators are making extensive preparations with that view. The way to insure it is to advertise liberally, that will make it an accomplished fact, when all else fails. Give it a trial and you will not be disappointed. Our rivers are down to low water mark without any prospect of a rise. The weather wise portion of our community are predicting dry weather for some time. There is, however, no telling what a day may bring forth. Flour—The market was weak but no lower, the tendency being downward. The leading houses are well supplied with standard brands; they report a fair local trade; the mills have a good stock of wheat on hand and are running to their full capacity. The demand for export for some time has been quite light. Bacon and provisions are in fair demand at current rates; the movement in the eastern market has produced no effect here, as our dealers are disposed to run this market according to their own ideas of trade. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market contains an ample supply of the various kinds, with liberal receipts. Prices are weak and tending downward. We can report sales of mixed lots at 1 50a2 60 per barrel; sales of good cooking at 3 00a3 50.

ASHES—Market steady. The leading operators have made extensive arrangement for the fall and winter trade. We note sales: Soda ash—refined 55 per cent 3¾a5c; common 45 per cent. 3¼. Potash 7a7¼c; pearl 9a9¼c per lb.

GRAIN—The market showed signs of weakness, although prices are no lower. There is a good supply in first hands, with fair receipts coming in. Wheat—The mills are evidently the principal operators. we are reported sales at the following rates: Red winter 1 11@1 20; white 1 35; amber southern 1 30a1 35 per bushel. Oats are in steady demand at unchanged prices. The current rates were: 44a46c from first hands and 49a50c from store. The stock is not a large one. Sales were made to arrive at various prices. Rye—The market was devoid of animation; sales were reported on wharf and from depot at 80a83c; the operations were small. Corn—Market quiet and prices unchanged with small sales of car at 90c; shelled, 85a87c. Barley—The market was steady but unchanged; we are reported sales of spring at 1 10a1 15, and fall at 1 20 per bush.

HAY—The market continues to be well supplied; we can report sales from country wagons at 12 00; 16 00a18 00 per ton.

FLOUR—The market was dull with a limited demand; buyers are asking concessions, but holders are not disposed to give way; the stock on hand is sufficiently large for all ordinary purposes. The leading operators are well supplied and so are the mills; we can report sales at the mill of 500 bbls at 6 25a6 50 to 7 00 per barrel. The mill prices are unchanged.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and unchanged; in the absence of sales may be quoted at 6a7c per lb.

BUTTER—There is a continued steady demand for the better grades of butter and we can report regular sales of prime at 28a30c—choice might bring a cent or two more. For the lower grades there is very little inquiry.

BEANS—Dull 1 50a2 per bush.; the outside figure for choice navy.

CIDER—Sales prime sweet at 7 00a8.

CHEESE—Is less active and weaker though unchanged. We now quote at 11a12c for Western Reserve; 13a14c for Ohio Factory and 14a14½c for Ohio Goshen.

CARBON OIL—Is firmer and tending upwards, though the jobbing trade continues light. We continue to quote at 22½a23c for standard brands.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville Hydraulic at 3 00a3 50, and Calcined Plaster at 4 50 per bbl.

SEEDS—Market inactive. Timothy is scarce and held at 5 50a6 00 per bushel. Flaxseed is quoted at 2 15a2 20 for clean. There was no demand.

CORN MEAL—Is dull and unchanged at 90a95c per bushel.

DRIED FRUITS—Demand very light and stock almost exhausted.

EGGS—The receipts continue light and the market is steady, with sales reported at 20a 22, mostly at 20a21c.

FRUITS—Peaches and plums in steady demand, and ready sale at 3 00a4 00 per bushel for former, and 5 00a6 00 for the latter, as to quality and condition. Grapes are abundant and dull at 6c per pound.

SALT—The market is well supplied; we can report sales of Allegheny by the car load at 1 60a1 65, with sales from store at the usual advance.

HONEY—Sales at 25a35c.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½a3c.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at 2 25 per bbl, and eastern at 1 75.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra is quoted at 1 20a1 22, and No 2 at 85a87c.

LIVE POULTRY—Spring chickens abundant and dull at 50c per pair by the coop; ducks, 75a80c per pair.

MELONS—Sales of watermelons at 15 00a25 00 per 100, according to size and condition.

MILL FEED—In fair demand and limited supply. Sales on track of middlings at 1 75a1 85; Shorts, 1 10a1 15.

POTATOES—Sweet potatoes plenty and lower; we now quote at 3 50a4 00 for Baltimore, and 4 50 for prime Jerseys.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We can report a fair jobbing demand at the following: Shoulders, 15c; rib sides, 17½c; clear ribbed, 18c; clear sides, 18½c; canvassed sugar cured hams, 25c; sugar cured shoulders, canvassed, 18c; canvased breakfast bacon clear, 21c. Mess pork, 29 50. Dried beef, canvased, 24c. Prime leaf lard, in tierces, 17a18c; in kegs, 19c, and in buckets, 19c. Beef tongues at 9 00 per dozen, and scarce; pig tongues, 1 00 per dozen.

TALLOW—Firm. We quote prime city rendered at 9c, and country at 8½c per pound.

VINEGAR—Good manufactured, 15½c per gallon; pure cider held at 25c; white wine vinegar, triple strength, 50c per gallon.

WOODENWARE—Following are the wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, 2 25; 3 hoop, 2 50. Tubs, No 1, 11 00; No 2, 10 00; No 3, 9 00. Washboards, 3 00.

WHISKY—Highwines are dull and prices have declined. Sales at 90c in large lots, and 92c in a jobbing way, per gallon; rectified, 1 00; half rye and half corn, 1 00 a1 75.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, {
Thursday, September 15, 1870. }

REMARKS—The market yesterday was not an active one, buyers were evidently careless about operating. The State Fair seems to be the general attraction, the oil business was consequently neglected. The sales were few and far between.

CRUDE.

There was nothing done worthy of notice. The nominal rates were, spot 9½c; September, 9¼c; October, 9¼c; November and December, 9¼c; all year at sellers option, 9c; buyers option, 10c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls S. O., September, 40a47 g...9¼c.
500 bbls S. O., September.....9½c.
1,000 bbls, S. O., all year.....9c.
1,000 bbls, S. O., all year.....9c.
1,000 bbls, S. O., all year.....9c.
5,000 bbls, S. O., all year.....9c.
1,000 bbls, September.....9½c.

REFINED.

The market was very quiet, quotations ranging as follows: Spot, on 20th delivery, 26¾c; September, buyers option, 15th to 26th, 25¾c; October, 24½c; November and December, 24¼c; all year, buyers option, 26¾c.

SALES.

500 bbls, September 20th to 26th...26¼c.
500 bbls, October.....24¾c.
500 bbls, October.....24½c.
500 bbls, Spot.....24¾c.

DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK—The crude market closed lower last evening for bulk, but with more enquiry at 12¾a13c; sales of 1,500 bbls in lots at those figures. Refined weak; demand for future delivery small; prices unsettled; sales of 8,000 bbls to suit vessel at 25½c, and 6,200 do. do. at 25½c; 3,000 do. October to December at 25c. Philadelphia delivery—some call for shipping. Crude, 16a16½c. Refined sold more freely but prices are lower; sales of 3,000 bbls s. w., October at 24½c, and 1,000 do deliverable by the 20th at 26½c.

TITUSVILLE—The *Herald* says: The feeling in the market to-day is a shade weaker than yesterday, though there were some sales effected at yesterday's prices:

SALES.

4,050 bbls Upper Creek.....$3 10
1,000 bbls Lower Creek.....3 05
4,500 bbls Lower Creek.....3 20
1,000 bbls Lower Creek, s. o., 30 days 3 15

OIL CITY.—The market is quiet and steady; asking 3 20 on Lower Creek; 3 15 bid; Oil City delivery, 3 45a3 50.

PHILADELPHIA—Market steady at 25½a26c for spot; 25½c for the month. Crude in bulk 16½c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE—Market nominal and unchanged.

PITTSBURGH LIVESTOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, {
Wednesday, September 14, 1870. }

GENERAL REMARKS.

Since our last the run of cattle, sheep and hogs has been heavy and prices have ruled lower for all second class grades, prime cattle, sheep, and hogs maintaining firmer prices. The great bulk of the cattle sold were grass fed, which, considering all things, brought good prices. Following were the closing rates of the market:

Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers, 7 25a7 50. Good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, 6 25a6 75. Common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, 5 50a6 25. Bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, 3 00a4 00. Stock steers, 800 to 1,000, 4 25a5 25.

Eastern dealers made heavy purchases, which were at once shipped to Philadelphia, New York and other points.

HOGS.

The run of hogs was very heavy, but the quality of the stock was not up to that of the past week. Prices, however were well maintained, and may be given as follows: Extra Philadelphia 10 00a10 25; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, 9 75a10 00; good to prime New York, 180 to 220 9 25a9 50; rough to common, 150 to 200, nominal.

SHEEP.

As we have said of cattle and hogs, that the run was heavy, so may be said in regard to sheep. Large eastern purchases were made, and former prices were barely maintained. The stock was not up with the former runs, as to quality, though some very fine lots were offered and sold. The ruling rates were about as follows: Extra 100 to 110 lbs, 5 00a5 25; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, 4 14a5 50; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, 3 12a4 00; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, 3 00a3 25; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, 50ca1 00.

MILCH COWS.

A few milch cows were offered. The prices asked were from 40 00 to 70 00, as to milking qualities, size, age and condition.

HORSES AND MULES.

Offerings light, all shipped east.

St. Louis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, September 14.—Tobacco weak and irregular. Cotton dull and unchanged. Hemp dull. Bagging in good request at 29½a30c. Rope, no supply. Flour unchanged; superfine, 4 00a4 25; XX, 4 50a6 00; XXX, 5 00a5 25. Wheat in better demand at 3c higher; No. 2, red fall, 1 03a1 05; strictly prime, 1 06a1 08; No. 1, 1 10a1 12. Corn quiet, mixed white and white, 67a68; prime white, 70c. Oats unchanged at 34a37c, bulk; 40a44c, sacked. Rye and barley very dull and unchanged. Groceries unchanged. Highwines dull, sales iron bound 89c, a decline that dealers would not submit to. Pork, dull and heavy at 4 40 for mess. Bacon, steady. Shoulders, 14½c; clear rib, 17¼c; clear sides, 18½. Lard unchanged. Cattle active at 5 00a5 75 for good to choice. Hogs in good request at 8½a10c, for butchers'.

Chicago Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, September 14.—Exchange unchanged. Flour quiet and weak at 4 75a6 50 for spring extra. Wheat 1a1¼c lower, closing at 99a99¼c cash and seller last half for No. 2; this afternoon dull at 96½a96¾c. Corn in moderate demand at ¼c lower, closing at 61¼61¾c for No. 2 in store; this afternoon unchanged. Oats ¼a¾c lower, closing at 35¼c. Rye higher at 64a64¼c for No. 2. Barley easier, closing at 1 07a1 07¾c for No. 2. Highwines closed firm at 75c. Provisions more active; mess pork 26 50. Lard 15¼c. Dry salted shoulders 12¾c. Hogs dull at 15a25c lower at 9 30a9 85 for common to choice. Cattle very dull at 2 30a7 00 for common Texan to fair shipping steers.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, {
Monday, September 12, 1870. }

REMARKS.—The run of cattle was not so heavy as last week, and the prices were about the same and may be given as follows: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers, 7 50a7 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, 7 25a7 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, 6 25a6 50; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, 4 50a5 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000; 4 50a5 50.

Mr. McKeown, Clerk of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, gives the following as the number of cars of cattle received during the past week, the points from whence shipped, and by whom:

Illinois.	Cars.	Illinois.	Cars.
E. Katz	3	M. Varner	3
Marks & Bro.	5	Marks & Kahn	6
S. Keefer	2	J. & G. Shamburg	2
S. Lowenstine	2	Rothchild & Zigler	1
J. Krouse	3	S. Lowenstine	1
Greenwald & Kahn	1	Marks & Bro.	1
OHIO.		INDIANA.	
Trauerman & L	1	J. C. Farrell	1
S. Shamburg & H	2	P. Kimberlian	2
S. Shamburg & H	1	M. Gallagher	1
Greenwalt & K	1	J. B. Grove	1
W. C. Mulholland	1	Needy & Bro	2
P. M. Snyder	1	S. Gallagher	1
Prepaid	3		
Total			48

CATTLE.

The following are the sales as reported by dealers, with the numbers sold and prices received:

Rothchilds & Ziegler, 54 head Chicago and Ohio at 6 00a7 50.

Sol. Kaufman, 17 head Chicago mixed at 5 00a6 50.

M. Krouse, 74 head Washington county, Pa., and Chicago mixed stockers and butchers—stockers at 3 75, butchers 5 50a5 75; lot of prime at 7 00a7 50.

M. Verner, 73 head Chicago mixed cattle at 5 00a6 50.

J. Needy, 54 head Chicago fair to good at 5 00a6 65.

E. Latz, 79, Chicago mixed at 5 25a6 75.

Hazlewood & Blackstock, 20 Illinois steers at 6 00a7 00, and 60 Cherokee cattle at 5 50a6 50.

Greenwald & Kohn, 90 Chicago, Ohio and Indiana at 5 50a8 00.

Marks & Bro., 147 Chicago mixed at 4 75 a7 75.

Trauerman & Laubman, 63 Chicago and Ohio at 5 00a7 50.

L. & J. Shamberg, 135 Chicago mixed at 4 75a7 00.

Holmes, Lafferty & Glass, 48 head mixed cattle at 5 25a5 75.

Carr & M'Collister, 60 Ohio and Illinois mixed cattle at 4 87a7 50.

HOGS.

The stock of hogs is increasing, though the sales are still light. In a short time business will be more lively in the pork line. The market may be stated thus:

Extra Philadelphia, 10 25a10 50; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 pounds, 10 00a10 25; good to prime New York, 180 to 220 pounds, 9 50a9 75; light stock hogs, 80 to 100 pounds, 8 00a8 50.

SHEEP.

The stock was heavy, and much remained unsold. Prices were about the same as last quoted, and may be stated as follows: Extra, to 110 lbs, 5 00a5 25; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, 4 25a4 75; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, 3 50a3 75; foot rot and scalawags by the head, 50ca1 50.

MILCH COWS.

A few milch cows were offered. The prices asked were from 40 00 to 70 00, as to milking qualities, size, age and condition.

HORSES AND MULES.

Offerings light, and no sales reported.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, September 14—Flour closed a shade firmer with a fair demand for shipping grades. Wheat very firm 1 07a1 12 for No 2 spring and 1 27a1 30 for winter red and amber western. Rye dull and heavy 80a85. Oats steady 50a54 for new Ohio. Corn lower, dull, 82¼83¼ for mixed. Pork quiet, 26 25a26 30. Beef in fair request, firm. But meats dull, heavy. Bacon quiet, firm. Lard steady, 16c for prime.

FINANCIAL.

Gold 114⅛ buying. Exchange firm at par buying. The money market is firm and unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, September 14.—Flour dull—family 5 22a5 50. Wheat firmer and scarce; red winter 1 10a1 12; No 1 1 05a1 07. Corn quiet at 68a72c. Oats firmer at 42a43c, the latter rate for choice. Rye steady at 75a80c. Barley dull—choice held at 1 30; spring 1 00a1 15. Cotton steady; middling 19c. Tobacco steady with moderate receipts; sales of 54 hhds at 5 40a 24 00. Whisky steady with a fair inquiry; 88a89c for wood and iron bound. Mess Pork dull and lower; sales at 26 25. Bulk Meats dull and prices declining; sales of shoulders at 12½c and sides at 14½c. Bacon dull—shoulders 14½c; clear rib 16¼c; clear sides sold at 16½c, but 16¾c was generally asked. Sugar cured hams quiet at 24a24½c. Lard neglected; 14½a 15c. Butter in good demand for choice, inferior dull at 28a32c. Cheese more active at 12¼c. Eggs active and higher at 22c. Linseed oil quiet at 90c. Coffe and sugar unchanged and steady.

Louisville Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

LOUISVILLE, September 14.—Bagging active and firm at 29a29½. Cotton firm; small sales of middling at 18c. Flour in moderate demand at 5 25 for extra family. Grain very dull and nominal and prices unchanged. Provisions quiet but steady. Pork 27 00. Bacon 14½a17½a18¼c. Lard 16¼c. Hams—s. c. 24a24½c. Whisky—Raw scarce and in demand at 88a89c. Sales of tobacco to-day 13 hhds at 4 70a 4 75 for frosted lugs and trash; 5 78a6 05 for common to good lugs; 7 00a 7 25 for low leaf to medium best wrappers.

Baltimore Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

BALTIMORE, September 14.—Flour moderately active and unchanged. Wheat—there is a better feeling although the receipts were light; sales of western red at 1 22a1 27. Corn scarce with a higher improved demand; sales of western white at 85c; mixed, 80a83c. Oats, 48a53c. Rye dull at 65a85c. Mess Pork quiet at 28 85a 29 00. Bacon in good demand; rib sides, 17¼a17½c; rib, 18c; shoulders, 15½a15½c; hams, 25a25½c. Lard quiet, 16¾c. Whisky firm, western iron 92c.

Milwaukee Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MILWAUKEE, September 14.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat higher at 1 05 for No 1 and 1 02½ for No 2. Corn firm at 62½c for rejected. Oats and barley unchanged. Rye firm at 66c for No 2. Freights dull at 4½a9 to Buffalo and Oswego.

Toledo Market.

By Telegraph to The Pittsburgh Post.

TOLEDO, September 14.—Flour, steady, but quiet. Wheat 1a2c lower; No 2 white Wabash 1 40; amber Michigan 1 09¼a1 10; No 1 amber Illinois 1 32; No 2 do 1 22; No 1 red Wabash 1 15; old do 1 16; No 2 do 1 14. Corn 1a2c lower; No 1 68; No 2 66a 66½; yellow 73; white 73. Oats 1c lower; No 1 41; No 2 38; Michigan 39. Freights lower 3 50 to Buffalo; 6 50 to Oswego.

Memphis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MEMPHIS, September 14.—Cotton firm; asking 18c; Receipts for the past two days —177 bales; Exports—462 bales. Flour firmer at 4 75a6 50. Corn, market bare. Oats dull at 48c. Hay dull at 20 00a and firm at 17¾a18c; Receipts—exports 23 00. Bran active at 17½a18c. Lard quiet at 17a18½c. Pork neglected. Bacon—shoulders, 15c; sides, 19c.

Cleveland Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CLEVELAND, September 14.—Wheat firm; No. 1 red 1 16a1 17. Corn lower; No. 1 mixed 73c. Oats steady and held at 43c for No. 1 State. Petroleum—Very little doing; crude 4 30a4 40; refined 22a22½c.

Detroit Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

DETROIT, September 14.—Wheat very quiet. Extra 1 31a132; No 1 1 23; regular 1 10. Oats firmer at 41c.

MARRIED.

DILLON—GRIFFITHS—By Justice Kerr, at his office, on Friday night, GEO. W. DILLON to MARGARET GRIFFITHS, both of Allegheny City.

VANKIRK—HUTCHINSON—On Sept. 6th, by Rev. Johnson M. Stone, at the Parsonage, Mr. WESTLEY G. VANKIRK, of Allegheny county, Pa., to Miss ELMIRA C. HUTCHINSON, of Westmoreland county, Pa.

DIED

FOLEY—On Wednesday morning, Sept. 14th, WILLIAM, son of Wm. Foley, Sr., aged 17 years.

MCLAUGHLIN—On Wednesday evening, at 6 o'clock, JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, aged 45 years.

BABCOX—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 13, at 10 o'clock, MARY JANE BABCOX, eldest daughter of the late Samuel B. and Catherine Hunter.

MCELROY—At the residence of her parents, No. 17 Pride street, on Saturday, Sept. 10th, 1870, at 12 o'clock, BETTY MCGREW, infant daughter of Edward F. and Kate E. McElroy, aged 5 months and 13 days.

REIS—At New Castle, Pa., on Saturday, Sept. 10th, at 6 o'clock, P. M., Mrs. ANN JANE REIS, wife of Wm. Reis, in the 52d year of her age.

LAMBERT—On the 8th inst., at Elizabeth, Allegheny county, AMELIA, wife of Mr. D. O. Lambert.

POWELSON—At 7½ o'clock, on Thursday morning, Sept. 8th, at the residence of her parents, No. 24 Carson street, West Pittsburgh, EMMA, daughter of John and Sarah Powelson, in the 17th year of her age.

COURTNEY—On Thursday afternoon, Sept. 8, at 3½ o'clock, Dr. W. D. COURTNEY, aged 56 years.

MCCULLOUGH—Friday morning, September 9th, 1870, at 9 o'clock, at the residence of George R. White, Twentieth ward, Miss MARY MCCULLOUGH, in the 80th year of her age.

SAMPLE—On Sabbath evening, Sept. 11th, at 5½ o'clock, BERTHA H. SAMPLE, aged 10 months and 14 days.

LINDSAY—At 2½ o'clock, on Monday morning, Sept. 12th, at his late residence, No. 25 Congress street, Pittsburgh, Allerman JAMES LINDSAY, in the 45th year of his age.

BELLMAN—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 13, at 8½ o'clock, at his late residence, corner Congress and Franklin streets, Pittsburgh, Mr. I. K. BELLMAN, in the 53d year of his age.

WARNER—On Monday evening, Sept. 12, 1870, MARY WOLFE, eldest daughter of Henry and Annie E. Warner, aged 3 years, 11 months and 2 days.

GEMMER—Yesterday morning, at half past one o'clock, JOHN GEMMER, aged 45 years, at his residence, No. 497 Penn street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Trust What Time has Sanctioned.

The maxim that the voice of the people is the voice of the divinity, may in some cases, be open to doubt, but the testimony of honest and enlightened witnesses extending through a series of years, and all to the same purport is worthy of credence, admits of no question. Upon such testimony the reputation of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as an antidote and cure for many ailments is based. During the twenty years that it has been before the world innumerable preparations intended to compete with it, have gone up like rockets, and come down the extinguished sticks. Meanwhile the progress of that incomparable tonic has been swift and steady—always upward and onward like the eagle's flight. Its introduction produced a revolution in therapeutics, and it proved to be one of those salutary revolutions that cannot go backwards. To-day HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is one of the most popular remedies in christendom, and commands a larger sale than any other medicinal preparation, domestic or imported, on this side of the Atlantic. As a cure for dyspepsia, bilious disorders, nervous affections, general debility, and as a preventive of epidemic fevers, it takes precedence of every other remedy. This fact should teach the ambitious country dealers who endeavor to foist their local abortions on the public in its stead, how futile their small attempts to cajole the community must necessarily be. Where the game fish have failed there is no chance for the "suckers."

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

Sold in Pittsburgh, at the Lowest Rates, Wholesale and Retail, at

JOS. FLEMING'S

DRUG STORE. No. 84 Market Street.

A VALUABLE GIFT.—90 PAGES. DR. S. S. FITCH'S "DOMESTIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN" describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sent by mail, free. Address DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York. apls:lyw-sp

TWENTY THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED.—A watch given gratis to every person, male or female, and terms sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address, W. H. CHIDESTER, 267 Broadway, New York.

A SURE CURE FOR PIMPLES.—I will send by return mail, on receipt of 6 cent stamps, a recipe for preparing a Genuine Vegetable Balm, which immediately removes Pimples, Freckles, Blotches, Tan, Black Worms, Moths, and all Eruptions and Impurities of the Skin, leaving it clean, with a healthy glow. Also, instructions for producing a growth of Hair on a bald head or smooth face. F. W. TRUER, Chemist, jy9:3mw 113 Broadway, New York.

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau street, New York City. aug20-3mw

IF YOU WANT TO HAVE WHITE AND Clean Clothes, use DELAPIERRE'S ELECTRIC SOAP. It saves time, saves labor preserves clothing, brightens colors, goes three times as far as brown soap, and is an excellent soap for toilet use, being pure white. For sale by Arbuckles & Co. and grocers generally in Pittsburgh and vicinity. sel5-ef4tA4tw.

WANTED—AGENTS. ($20 PER DAY) to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the *under-feed*, makes the "*lock stitch*" (alike on both sides,) and is *fully licensed*. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:1yw-k.

AGENTS WANTED.—$225 A MONTH, by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE Co. Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15.6mw k.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Mrs. NANCY RODGERS, late of Plum township, Allegheny county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the same will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated or settlement. JOHN A. CONNOR, au3 New Texas, Allegheny county, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Health! Beauty!

Strong and Pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight—Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion

SECURED TO ALL.

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES. SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE THAT

EVERY DAY AN INCREASE IN FLESH AND WEIGHT IS SEEN AND FELT.

Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis in its many forms, Glandulary Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth; Tumors, Nodes in the Glands, and other parts of the system; Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears; Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Nose, Mouth, and the worst forms of skin Diseases; Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ague, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakening and Painful Discharges; Night Sweats, and all Wastes of the Life Principle, are within the Curative Range of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents, in the cure of Chronic, Scrofula, Constitutional Skin and Syphiloid diseases, but it is the only positive remedy for

KIDNEY, BLADDER,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone dust deposits, and where there is a pricking, burning sensation, and pain in the Small of the back, and along the Loins. In all these conditions, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, aided by the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the Spine and Small of the Back, and the Bowels regulated with one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS per day, will soon make a complete cure. In a few days the patient will be enabled to hold and discharge water naturally without pain, and the urine will be restored to its natural clear and amber liberty condition.

THE WASTE OF THE BODY

are supplied with new, healthy, and vigorous blood, and all tissues and structure. Hence all suffering from WEAKENING DISCHARGES, either Male or Female, or from Ulcers, or Sores, through the reparative process of RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN, are arrested, and the ruptured organs healed.

THE TRUE THEORY OF CURE

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT supplies the system, through the blood, urine sweat, structure-making constituents, with Tissue-making Flesh-making, Heat or Caloric and Fat-making elements. All of its constituents are *nourishing, purifying, and strengthening. It Repairs Health, Discipates and Drives out of the body* the seeds of Decay and Corruption. CONSUMPTION, WHITE-SWELLING, DROPSY, SYPHILIS, CANCER, TUMORS, &c., are all a scrofulous diathesis, and, as such, are within the curative range of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT!

That Scrofula, by whatever name designated, is the insults of deposit from the blood, induced or caused by Chronic Inflammation. That those deposits take place when the blood *is poor, weak, watery*, and incapable of holding in solution its proper constituents, or for the presence of some virus or poison in the blood, as Mercury, Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, which is the Corrosive Chloride of Mercury or other agents, given in medicines and which enters largely in the common advertised Sarsaparillas, NOT ABSORBED OR CHANGED FROM THEIR NATURAL CONDITION.

That unless the regains or nutriments are greater than the wastes, that decompositions and decay will supervene, and the powers of life become exhausted.

That the dying body cannot be sustained on any treatment of medication that exhausts the system or fails to nourish the blood, the only medium through which the *vital* forces are preserved, and on which the growth of the body depends.

OVARIAN TUMER CURED.

Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors of the womb, uterli, ovaries or bowels? the knife has been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian settles this question. For it has cured over TWENTY PERSONS of OVARIAN TUMORS and TUMORS as well as Tumors in the Bowels, Uterous, Womb, Liver, Dropsical Effusion, Ascites, and Calculus Concretions.

TUMOR OF TWELVE YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY—I have had Ova lan Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw you Resolvent, and thought I would try it. I had a faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years.